FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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CHICAGO, April 22.

Twenty Buildings Demolished—Nine Burnt Down.—A place known as Sand's Rendezvous, notorious as a residence for thieves and other disreputable characters, was yesterday invaded by the Police and broken up. Twenty buildings were demolished and nine burnt down.

Hon John G. Montgomery, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, died recently of the disease contracted by him at the National Hotel, Washington city.

Fatal Accident.—In Gaston county, on Monday the 20th inst., Mr. Alex. Setzer was killed by falling out of a tree. He shot a crow and had climbed the tree for the purpose of getting it, when a limb on which he was standing gave way and precipitated him to the ground, striking his head against a stone and fracturing his skull, from the effects of which he died in a few hours afterwards. He had been married but a few months. He was considered a good citizen; and his sudden death casts a gloom around many hearts.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The books, papers, drafts, notes of hand, &c., formerly the property of the United States Bank, to the amount of forty tons, have been purchased by Messrs. Bottom & Co. of Trenton, and are to be ground up and converted into paper. The True American says ten tons of this vast amount of correspondence, autograph letters of the first statesmen, politicians, and financial men of this and other countries. Drafts upon the Rothschilds for hundreds of thousands of dollars, certificates of stock transferred to leading bankers in Europe, checks and drafts from Clay, Webster, Adams, Calhoun, Houston, Crockett, Cass, &c. &c., all lie scattered, ready for the important transformation into clean, unsullied, white paper. This huge mass of books and papers strikes the visitor with astonishment. A faint idea may be formed of the colossal character of the institution which at one time occupied so important a part in the history of the country.

In the year 1833, James D. Hopkins, Esq., in addressing the members of the Cumberland bar, told the following capital stories of a noted member of Congress. Some of the sayings have been frequently related in fragments, but the whole is rare and very entertaining:

While Judge Thacher was a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, a law was reported on the subject of American coin, which made provision that one side of the coin should bear the impression of an *eagle*. Mr. Thacher moved an amendment, that the word *eagle* should be stricken out, wherever it occurred in the bill, and the word *goose* be substituted. He rose to support the amendment, and with great gravity stated that the eagle was an emblem of royalty, and had always been so considered.

"It is a regal bird, Mr. Speaker; and the idea that it should be impressed upon our coinage is inexpressibly shocking to my republican feelings. Sir, it would be grossly inconsistent with our national character. But the goose, Sir, is a republican bird—the fit emblem of republicanism. Ever since I became acquainted with classic lore, Sir, I have remembered, with ever-new satisfaction, that it was the cackling of a flock of these republicans which saved the greatest city in the world; and always since I have felt disposed to protect every goose I have seen as a brother republican. Those reasons, Sir, upon which I could enlarge very much, are in my view, conclusive in favor of the amendment proposed, and I hope our dollars will bear the impression of a goose, and the goslings may be put on the tenth pieces."

When the amendment was proposed, every countenance was relaxed into a smile. As Mr. Thacher proceeded to state his reasons there was a universal peal of laughter, long and loud. Unhappily, the member who reported the bill—and who must certainly have been a goose himself—thought that all the laugh was *at* him. The next day he sent a friend to Mr. Thacher with a challenge. When the message was delivered, and the reason of it told, Mr. Thacher replied,

"Tell him I won't fight."

"But, Mr. Thacher, what will the world say? They may call you a coward."

"A coward!" said Mr. Thacher, "why, so I am, as the world goes; and he knows that very well, or he would never have challenged me. Tell him that I have a wife and children, who have a deep interest in my life, and I cannot put it in such danger without their consent. I will write to them, and if they give their permission, I will accept his challenge. But no," he added, "you need not say that. Tell him to mark out a figure of any size on some wall, and then go off to the reasonable distance and fire at it; if he hits within the mark, I will acknowledge that he would have hit me had I been there."

The gentleman laughed, returned to the challenger, and advised him to let Mr. Thacher alone, for he believed that if they should fight, and Thacher were killed, he would, in some way or other, contrive to get a laugh upon his opponent that he would never get over. The point of honor was abandoned.—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Rag-Pickers of New York.—It is stated that there are in New York city not less than a thousand professional rag-pickers. The *Express* says that some of them have, by picking rags, accumulated fortunes, and live in splendid mansions, while others reside in shanties located in the outer wards.

Sunday Life in Chicago.—Here is a picture of Sunday life in Chicago, a city now, and for some time, under republican administration. It is furnished by the Times:

"Here in Chicago on Sunday we have 56 churches open during the forenoon and evening; but at the same time there are no less than eighty bar rooms, in each of which the 'band' plays from morning till midnight, and waltzing goes on without intermission. In addition to these 'fossils' we have two theatres, each with its performers in tights and very short garments, rivaling Ellsler in their graceful evolutions. Saloons have their front doors closed by proclamation, but do a thriving business through side entrances."

Breckenridge Coal-oil and Candles.—Considerable interest is felt here in the Breckenridge Coal-Oil Company, which now has got fairly into general repute, as affording an excellent substitute for the whale. I have seen the candles manufactured from this Kentucky coal, and they are harder than the wax, and give a good light; the oil is also equal to sperm, and as these are much cheaper there can be no doubt they will soon come into general use. A reference to the light-house report will show that the price of whale oil has doubled in the last eight years, and, by a parity of reasoning, it may be expected to increase in value. This discovery makes us independent of all European squabbles; for without a substitute for sperm, we should be at the mercy of any first-class maritime power in case of a war.

In England a company makes candles and oil out of a Scotch coal, called Boghead, and has realized immense fortunes. Boghead coal, however, is inferior to the Breckenridge coal in its yield. Verily, in a few years we shall be able to manufacture all we want ourselves, and export candles, &c., to Europe.—*N. Y. Letter.*

Another Splendid Donation.—It is only two or three weeks since we had the gratification of recording the magnificent gift of *Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars* to the American Colonization Society by David Hunt, Esq., of Mississippi. We have now the pleasure to announce an additional splendid donation from the same noble-hearted philanthropist of *Twenty Thousand Dollars*; a check for which amount was received from him by the Treasurer of the Society day before yesterday. This sum makes a grand total of more than *Fifty Thousand Dollars* which has been contributed by Mr. Hunt to the philanthropic cause of colonization. How great are the blessings of wealth when possessed by one so humane and generous!—*Nat. Intell.*

Large Donations.—Not long since a person in England, who does not allow himself to be known, gave twenty-four thousand dollars in one sum for the furtherance of a benevolent object. Another person, Mr. Samuel Wilkes, four years ago, gave a missionary society one guinea (5) a day throughout the year. The year following he advanced his contribution to seven guineas a day. He found himself so blessed in his resources and so happy in the "luxury of doing good," that the next year he made his subscription to the cause of foreign missions a daily one of fifty guineas—more than $90,000 in one year.—*Phil. Times.*

Never Procrastinate.—It is stated that Mr. Andrew Hoover, who died so suddenly on Tuesday, left his home in the morning in fine health and spirits, casually remarking to his family that on that day his policy of life insurance would expire. His son in the course of the morning took the policy and had it renewed. In a short time, *on that very last day*, the father was speechless, and had departed. His remark and prompt attention has saved a worthy family $5,000.

Washington Union.

Don't Destroy the Birds.—How often have we uttered the injunction to our readers, and especially our agricultural ones, that they should not kill the birds! They are the farmer's best friends; in killing them he is injuring himself. And still, though this has been pressed upon their attention, too often do we see heartless individuals putting them out of the way by wholesale. Again we would request the farmers of Lancaster county, in the language of a well-informed writer, to "spare the birds." "Summer is close at hand, and with its pleasures will come the daily nuisance to those who dwell amid rural scenes of hearing the soft notes of the shot-gun." Every one who has paid attention to the matter knows that even crows and blackbirds are productive of more good than harm, and that the vast increase of late years of destructive insects is owing almost entirely to the wanton destruction of birds which are not even legitimate game. A thousand plans have been suggested for the destruction of the curculio, all of which have proved worthless. We have one which we know to be infallible—"protect the birds."

"The swallows are the natural enemies of the swarming insects, living almost entirely upon them, taking their food upon the wing. The common martins devour great quantities of wasps, beetles, and goldsmiths. A single bird will devour five thousand butterflies in a week. The moral of this is that the husbandman should cultivate the society of swallows and martins about his land and building. The sparrows and wrens feed upon the crawling insects which lurk within the buds, foliage, and flowers of plants. The wrens are pugnacious, and a little box in a cherry tree will soon be appropriated by them, and they will drive away other birds that feed upon the fruit, a hint that cherry-growers should remember this spring and act upon. The thrushes, blue-birds, jays, and crows prey upon butterflies, grasshoppers, crickets, locusts, and the larger beetles. A single family of jays will consume twenty thousand of these in a season of three months. The woodpeckers are armed with stout long bills to penetrate the wood of trees, where the borers deposit their larvæ. They live almost entirely upon these worms. For the insects that come abroad only during the night nature has provided a check in the noctle barn owl, which take their food upon the wing. How wonderful is this provision of Providence for the restraint of depredators that live upon the labors of man; and how careful we should be not to dispute that beneficial law of compensation by which all things are established in their just relations and proportion."—*Lancaster (Pa.) Whig.*

The Power of Powder.—On Friday afternoon the workmen engaged in the excavation of stone at Quarryville, Ct., had a tremendous blast. Instead of drilling holes they found a large fissure, into which they poured 1,500 lbs. of powder, and then stopped up the creve. When the train was fired at least 3,000 tons of rock were removed, 1,000 tons being thrown from 25 to 100 rods distant. One solid mass of rock, weighing at least 50 tons, was thrown a distance of 30 rods. Fences in the vicinity were completely destroyed, and the tops of trees taken off as clean as if done by the axe.

Revivals of Religion.—A good deal of religious excitement now prevails in the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist Churches of this City. Religious services are held once or twice, daily. On Saturday twenty-two persons were baptized by the Rev. Mr. Skinner, the Pastor of the Baptist Church.—*Raleigh Register.*

A Dear Embrace.—New York is certainly a great place. A gentleman from Pennsylvania, while halting a few moments during a stroll in the rear of the City Hall on Wednesday night, was embraced by a gentleman and lady, who were also strolling there, and by them relieved of $2,600.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 1857.

THE EFFECT OF RAIL ROADS.—Though the North Carolina Rail Road has not paid the stockholders any dividend on their investment, and may not do so for some years to come, it is very manifest that it has paid the people, in the increased value of their lands, the increased production which it has stimulated, the diminished cost and time required to get produce to market, and in the facilities for travel—to say nothing of the character of the State.

A letter from a friend in Randolph county says,—

"The N. C. rail road has more than doubled the value of every acre of land I may say for ten miles on each side of it. I know a tract of land that 10 years ago cost $300, sold lately for $2040; another tract, a small one, the road running through it, (I know the land well,) for which $1 50 or $2 per acre would have been considered high a few years ago, the owner tells me he has been offered $12 per acre for it. I asked him why he did not sell? to which he replied, "where would I go to better myself?" Indeed I could tell of many fine sales which have been made.

"I hope Fayetteville will be able to surmount all difficulties and build the Coal Fields Rail Road. We of Randolph generally sympathize with you, and think the Assembly treated you very meanly. So thinks every candid man who looks to the good of his country. I look more to the Coal Fields than to any other part of North Carolina for wealth to the whole State; and I hope Fayetteville will get the best share of it. She justly deserves it, as the originator of the project."

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—A writer in the Raleigh Register recommends Joshua Carter, Esq., of Chatham, as the American candidate to succeed Mr. Reade. Mr. Carter was a candidate for the Legislature last summer.

SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.—The election for members of Congress and some of the State officers of Virginia will take place on May 28. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Texas and Missouri elect Congressmen in August.

As usual, our friends of the Virginia opposition press are sanguine of a glorious triumph; and as usual, we suppose they will be beaten a little worse than ever before. It is a consolation to know that they can't do a great deal worse than at the last election, when they succeeded in electing *one* out of thirteen Representatives.

COMMON SCHOOLS IN CUMBERLAND.—It will be seen from the advertisement in this paper, that the Board of Superintendents are taking steps to separate the Cumberland and Harnett Schools and School Funds,—a necessary and proper measure under existing circumstances. We understand that the Board have secured the services of Mr. David McDuffie, one of the Surveyors of this county, to lay off the lines of the School Districts in this county, and to make two perfect Maps of the same, one for the use of the Board here, and the other for the State.

EXECUTIVE PARDON.—Gov. Bragg has pardoned Wm. Fodrell, convicted at Stokes Superior Court last week of the murder of Dr. J. R. Peatross. Peatross was the brother-in-law of Fodrell, and was killed by the latter for ill-treatment of his sister.

The Gov has respited — McDonald of Bladen, convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged on the 1st of May (Friday next,) till the 12th of June. This respite is to give time for examination into the facts of the case, to see if a pardon be proper.

COUNTY SUBSCRIPTION.—The magistrates of Richmond County, we learn, have this week agreed upon $50,000 as the county subscription to the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad. To be submitted to the people on the first Thursday in August.

A PLEASANT PLACE.—"John Phœnix," en route for New Orleans, writes the following description of a stopping place at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi:

"Cairo is a small hole at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, surrounded by an artificial bank to prevent inundation. There are here about thirteen inhabitants, but the population is estimated at three thousand, that being a rough estimate of the number of people that were once congregated there, when five trains arrived before a boat left for New Orleans. They were enjoying the luxury of small pox at Cairo when we arrived; they are always up to something of the kind: a continued succession of amusements follow. The small pox having terminated its engagement, the cholera makes its appearance, and is then followed by yellow fever for the season. Sweet spot! Dickens has immortalized it under the name of Eden, as an evident misnomer, for no man worth so much as Adam could remain there by any possibility."

ANOTHER.—A citizen of Brunswick, Geo., (a great city in embryo) writes of it:

"For a city we have here all that the fancy can paint or the heart desire, except people, houses and money.

The population now numbers about 1200, and every day adds to the number. There are several stores here, and all seem to be doing something. We have one Hotel, and two good large boarding houses; a Bank, an Academy well endowed, *several Bar-rooms*, two Billiard Tables, a Ten Pin Alley, a Court House and Jail, and one Steam Mill. *There is no Church yet in Brunswick.*"

INCREASED RATES.—1,400 mail routes, (none railroad or steamboat,) in New York and the New England States, were let to contract on Saturday last by the Department at Washington. The proposals were all at a much higher rate, probably 25 per cent., than those from the same States four years ago.

RAILROAD DIVIDEND.—The Wilmington & Weldon Railroad pays a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the 15th of May next. See advertisement.

OLD VIRGINIA.—One of the Richmond papers relates a fact which happily illustrates the character of the Virginia politician, sadly in want of cash, for the tax-ridden Old Dominion, and quite willing that the rest of the country should force it upon her, but too proud of his abstractions and of his old resolutions of '98-9, ever to vote for it himself.

It seems that Judge Caskie, who represented the Richmond District in the last Congress and is a candidate for re-election, deems it unconstitutional to appropriate money from the National treasury for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and always votes against such bills. But his friends are claiming great credit for him for having "*procured to be inserted* in the River and Harbor bill at the late session an appropriation for the benefit of the James and Appomattox rivers." And yet when the bill came up on its passage, Judge Caskie *voted against it!* There's a model of public virtue! a stickler for a strict construction of the constitution! a politician who can talk by the hour of the corrupting influences of the public money on the States!

The Richmond Whig asks,—

"What is the difference, in a moral point of view, between voting for an unconstitutional appropriation, and *procuring* the passage of an unconstitutional appropriation? Let us illustrate—what would be the difference in our *stealing* our neighbor's horse, and *procuring* some one else to steal him for our use and benefit? Is there any? If there be, it is on the side of direct and bold stealing, instead of indirect and proxy stealing. And so in regard to the appropriations alluded to. We think it would have been more manly and more just for Judge Caskie to have voted point blank for them, than to have exerted himself to procure the insertion of them in another bill, and then vote against the bill containing them—with a full knowledge, too, that the said bill was certain to pass."

This reminds us of an incident in the Senate of the United States when the old Jackson party was "killing the dead monster." As in duty bound Mr. Buchanan was assisting in that operation. He was opposing the Bank, and depicted in strong terms the danger of such an institution to the liberties of the country. Upon this, a proposition was made to charter the Bank with a change of its location to New York instead of Philadelphia. To this Mr. Buchanan strenuously objected. If there was to be a Bank, he was opposed to removing it from Philadelphia.

This test of interest is a pretty severe one to which to subject patriots who make politics a trade.

IMPUDENCE OF NORTHERN PUBLISHERS.—We have received a Circular from the office of the National Police Gazette, in which we are modestly requested to publish a puff of that most villainous paper, which would occupy about fifteen lines in the Observer, in consideration of which it is proposed to give us *one line* in that paper under the head of "the best advertising papers in the country." However such a rascally concern may be disposed to proclaim the Observer as among *the best* advertising papers in the country, (without knowing whether it is or not,) we are not disposed to put the name of that bad paper in our columns in any other light than of reprobation. From a hasty glance at a copy of it, which accompanied the Circular, it seems to us that no one but a very great scoundrel, who wanted to become a murderer, or something else as bad, would give the National Police Gazette houseroom, even if sent gratuitously. Yet we are modestly asked to advertise it, and what is worse, if possible, to have our paper advertised in it.

Whilst on the subject, we would thank some of our Editorial brethren in North Carolina if they will inform us what likelihood there is of getting paid for a New York advertisement setting forth in large type what "One Dollar Will Buy"? One of these specimens of New York "patronage" was sent to us, and we informed the advertiser, as we do all such, that that kind of a "dollar" required some forty other better dollars to back it before it could get into the Observer for one year. Since that time we have heard nothing from "Sandford & Co., 138 Front street, New York." And we would be most agreeably surprised to learn that any of our brother editors ever hear from him after finishing their year's advertising.

A number of papers in this State were lately bit by a long advertisement of "The Nation," one of those trashy Northern papers that Southern papers take so much pains to circulate in preference to their own. We warned them that they would be cheated—and they were.

It seems to us either that North Carolina papers are great favorites with advertisers who never pay, or that papers in other States do as we do, throw such advertisements in the fire; for we seldom see such things in the papers of other States.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The answer of the Town Treasurer in your issue of Monday the 20th inst., I regret to say was not as satisfactory as Taxpayers could have wished. And an intimation to that effect would have been given in your Thursday's paper, had it not been a subject of out-door rumor that our City Fathers would carry out the *original plan* of their predecessors. As no movement has been made in that direction, Tax-payers feel called upon to direct the attention of the present board to that matter, now too long neglected, and insist that the sum stated by the Treasurer to be now on hand, (*out at interest*) be invested at once as a sinking fund as contemplated by tax-payers. I assure them that in *no other way* will they be able to satisfy *public opinion.* TAX PAYER.

"MANIFEST DESTINY."—SHALL WE BUY OR STEAL?—That appears to be the only question with the "progressives" among our people.

From a long article on "Manifest Destiny," in the National Intelligencer, we make the following extract:—

"So dominant has this predatory spirit become in the estimation of a few political writers that they think the Government of the United States should be in haste to bargain for the purchase of certain valuable lands in Mexico before a portion of our own citizens sally forth and seize upon them for their own behoof and aggrandizement, as though, forsooth, the Federal power of the United States had become so derelict in duty or palsied in efficiency as to find itself reduced to the ignoble necessity of acting under duress from the menace of a few banditti. Let not the reader suppose that we misrepresent the logic of this "progressive" school. In a recent letter from the astute Washington correspondent of the Baltimore "Sun" we find the following paragraphs:

"'Had Mr. Forsyth's treaty provided for the cession to the United States of Sonora for a reasonable sum of money, and Lower California, I have every reason to believe that it would have been ratified by the Senate.

"'What instructions the Administration now propose to give to Mr. Forsyth or his successor cannot be known, and probably are not even determined upon.

"'*Meanwhile Sonora is to be given up to American fillibusterism, without the least prospect of very efficient obstruction from this Government.* It is a country rich in mineral resources, and the Californians look upon it, and also upon Lower California, as a sort of appendage to their own State. Santa Anna frequently stated to Americans who visited him that Sonora was much richer in gold than California. *Whether it would not be more creditable to buy it than to steal it is worthy of public consideration.*'"

"The reader will mark the only alternatives proposed as within the range of possibility—to *buy* Sonora or to *steal* it! That we should *allow Mexico still to hold a province of her own* seems never to have entered the writer's comprehension. *That*, we suppose, would be too great an exaction on our forbearance and self-denial, especially as it is "a country rich in mineral resources," and as the Californians already "look upon it, and also upon Lower California, as a sort of *appendage* to their own State!" He was a sturdy beggar who, to the query why he did not work, replied, with a sigh, "Ah, sir you do not know how lazy I am!" But the impudence of the response is far exceeded by the cool assurance of those who would extenuate the fillibustering propensities of their countrymen by an argument which, translated into plain English, simply declares: "Ah, sirs, you do not know how thievish we are! You must sell us your land to keep our people from stealing it!"

Laws and Journals.—We have the pleasure of announcing that we have just completed the printing of the laws and journals of the last session of the General Assembly. The sheets are in the hands of the binder, and the books will be ready for delivery in a short time. A portion of the journals is now bound. The volume contains 904 pages—the volume of laws, 380 pages.

Raleigh Standard.

We learn that young Chipman, who murdered a Miss Pinnix in Guilford last fall was put upon trial at Guilford Superior Court last week, and was convicted and sentenced by Judge Saunders to expiate his awful crime on the gallows. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

Salisbury Banner.

Joseph Hennings, the sailor, who was indicted for the murder of Harry Williams, another sailor, by pushing him overboard into the river, was tried on Saturday. Solicitor Strange for the State, and Messrs. Miller and Baker for the prisoner.

The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. Hennings was branded this morning.

Wilmington Herald.

Fire.—The dwelling house of Mrs. Elizabeth Crabtree, a one story building situated in the western part of this town, took fire on Thursday afternoon last, and was entirely consumed, with all its contents, including about $125 in Bank notes. Mrs. C. was at work in her garden close by, but the fire was not discovered until it burnt out of the roof, too late to save anything. Just before going out, she swept up the hearth, and set the broom in a corner, which sufficiently accounts for the origin of the fire.

We understand that a subscription was taken up on the spot, and a sum nearly sufficient to rebuild the house was promptly subscribed.

Hillsborough Recorder.

Scarcity of Provender.—We learn that in several counties west of this, fodder, hay, &c., are uncommonly scarce. The cold weather having continued so long, and prevented the grass from growing, many farmers have found themselves unable to supply their stock with this kind of food, and many who heretofore sold large quantities, have not been able to satisfy their own wants. It is feared that stock will suffer greatly, on account of this scarcity. We were informed by a gentleman in search of the article, that shucks, wheat straw, and in fact everything in that way, would command extra prices.

Charlotte Democrat.

Black Republican Appointments.—The *States*, the new Democratic paper just started at Washington, commences an article with the following startling announcement: "*It is rumored that several Black Republicans have been appointed to important offices by the present administration!*" Indeed! What does this mean? Mr. Buchanan was sustained and elected to the Presidency upon the broad and distinct ground that he would *do* everything in his power to "crush out" Black Republicanism—that he would give its advocates no countenance whatever. And yet in less than two months after his inauguration, it is proclaimed by a Democratic journal that "several Black Republicans have been appointed to important offices by the present administration."

Richmond Whig.

A man tried in Boston for stealing a horse and wagon, being called upon to speak for himself, said:

"I have nothing to say in particular. The fact is, when I get half or two-thirds drunk, I think everything belongs to me."

Whereupon the Boston Post makes this parenthesis.

"There are some very sober people who act as if they think just as Joe does when he is drunk."

Correspondence of the Raleigh Register

Tremendous Fire in Oxford—Loss of Property Estimated at $40,000.

OXFORD, N. C., April 26, 1857.

MR. SYME:—The inhabitants of our quiet village were aroused from their sleep this morning, about 2 o'clock, by the startling alarm of fire, and the loud and prolonged ringing of bells. The large store of Messrs. R. N. & D. C. Herndon was discovered to be in a blaze, the fire burning with awful vigor and extending with wonderful rapidity. The house was so much enveloped in flames, that despite the efforts of the excited and alarmed multitude assembled, only the safe and a portion of the books were saved. The conflagration soon communicated with the tailoring shop belonging to Gen. McClanahan, lying North of the Store, and with the row of buildings immediately South, the property of R. N. Herndon, Esq. All these, in two hours time, were a mass of ruins. The tenement adjoining the tailoring shop was fortunately constructed of brick, though covered with a wooden roof, and occupied as a Drug Store by Messrs. R. J. Mitchell & Co., and by the most unremitting efforts was finally saved, although much damaged from the roof being on fire for more than an hour. The two Hotels of the village are situated on the same side of the street on which the fire occurred, and the fire actually extended as far as the Granville House on the South, belonging to Dr. Samuel Williams, and but for the brick store would have reached the Oxford Hotel on the North, the property of R. N. Herndon, Esq. The loss sustained is estimated as follows:

Messrs. R. N. & D. Herndon, $35,000, insured for $10,000; R. N. Herndon, $1,000 besides all of his individual bonds; T. M. Lynch, Jeweller, $200, insured; R. J. Mitchell and Co., $500; W. S. McClanahan, $1,000; R. L. Hunt & Bros., $1,000, insured; J. G. & H. C. Herndon, $50; insured.

This is the first large fire that has occurred in our beautiful village. It found our citizens utterly unprepared for such a terrible event, and I earnestly hope it will warn them to take immediate and proper measures towards procuring a good engine and organizing an efficient fire company. Several of our citizens displayed great energy and boldness in their efforts to subdue the fire. One particularly distinguished himself by the activity, daring and persevering spirit which animated him, and which led him to expose his person for two mortal hours, standing upon the top of Mitchell's Store actually within four or five feet of the flames which raged and hissed in such fearful proximity to him. I allude to Alexander F. Spencer, a gentleman who exhibited the greatest intrepidity and dexterity on two former occasions when our village was visited with fires. When the conflagration was finally extinguished, and he descended from his perilous and prodigiously hot position, his hat was burnt to a cinder. His example and powers of endurance added to his prodigious exertions and indifference to danger, unquestionably saved Herndon's Hotel and Mitchell's Drug Store, and perhaps twenty others, and is entitled certainly to the cordial applause and thanks of our people.

Effects of the Distribution Policy.—It would be difficult to exaggerate the beneficent effects of the distribution policy upon the wealth, progress, and prosperity of the individual States. The surplus of $36,000,000 distributed amongst the States under the deposit act of 1836, has conferred unnumbered benefits upon the people at large—benefits which are still felt and still enjoyed, and which will be for all time to come. In regard to the advantages flowing from the deposit act of 1836, to the State of New York, the Albany Journal says:

"On the 1st of Jaunary, 1836, $26,000,000 in the Federal treasury were divided among the States. New York received four millions five hundred thousand dollars. She invested it in education. It has wrought magical changes in twenty years. Seven stately colleges and a Normal school have arisen in our villages. When bells ring at noon *nine hundred thousand children pour out from eleven thousand school houses.*

"When Saturday night comes round, a free library is thrown open of a million and a half of books. Every boy and girl in the State, from five years up to twenty, is offered tuition gratis, by that United States deposit fund. It adds twenty-five thousand dollars every year to the principal of the school fund. It gives one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars every year toward the expenses of the shool system. It has educated a generation. It will educate the next, and the next, and dozens more."

Mr. Amos Herring of this county sent us a chicken a few days since that

Had no eyes on the side of his head
In the place where the eyes ought to be.

In short it was a no eyed chicken.

Clinton Independent.

DIED,

In Moore county, at the residence of Harris Tyson, Esq., on Monday the 20th inst., Mr. WILLIAM C. DAVIDSON, in the 24th year of his age, leaving a wife and one child and a large circle of relatives and friends to lament his loss.

Departed this life, suddenly, in Richmond county, N. C. April 23d, 1857, Miss LILLY McINTYRE, in the 31st year of her age.

The deceased had been in delicate health for some time, but the day previous to her death she had spent with her Aunt a mile from her residence. She returned home in the evening, and the next morning she was a corpse. She had been for some 8 or 10 years a member of Smyrna Church, and her friends indulge the sweet and comfortable hope, that she was prepared for her sudden change. Truly, in the midst of life we are in death! May the writer and reader be prepared to meet God when called to His bar.

A FRIEND.

Departed this life, in Richmond county, N. C., at the residence of her son Hugh, April 24th, 1857, Mrs. SARAH McARN, relict of Mr. Archibald McArn, in the 83d year of her age.

She had been for many years a member of Laurel Hill Church, and of her piety, those who knew her well, do not seem to doubt. For several years past, owing to age and infirmity, she was unable to worship God in His earthly sanctuary; yet she delighted in the word as preached in her own house, and in the visits of her minister. God, we humbly hope, has taken her to himself, where her blood-bought soul is unfettered by a feeble and helpless body. A FRIEND.

In Sampson County, on the 26th of April, Mr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, aged 70 years 7 months and 14 days. Mr. Johnson had been a member of the Methodist Church about 40 years, in which time he sustained the character of a truly devoted Christian. In his death the Church has lost one of its most substantial members, the community a most worthy citizen and his children an affectionate father.

Near Starksville, Lee county, Ga., April 8th, Mrs. BARBARY C. ROGERS, consort of the Rev. David Rogers, and daughter of Phil. and Zipha Southerland, of Duplin county, N. C., after a protracted illness of seven weeks.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

NAVAL REFORM.

The late Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Dobbin, will be long remembered as the man who boldly and resolutely executed the measures which Congress devised to purify and elevate the character of the Navy. It is no disparagement to the great majority of the Naval officers, and no evidence of want of confidence in this branch of the National service, to say that Congress only expressed the public sentiment when it ordered the Retiring Board. So, when it was supposed that injustice might have been unwittingly done to meritorious men, Congress has with great promptness offered a remedy in the new Courts of Inquiry,—a measure in which the late Secretary most cordially acquiesced, as it would only give perfection and permanency to the vital reform which he had instituted.

In the deep interest felt in the character of the officers, the public should not lose sight of other important matters which the Secretary has so wisely brought before the country. The Apprentice system should be cherished and watched and guarded and improved and presevered in, till our ships-of-war are filled with American seamen, of intelligence and burning patriotism.

But there is one matter of which we have spoken heretofore, and which we desire to bring to the particular notice of those who are anxious for increased efficiency in all branches of the naval service. We refer to the recommendation of the late Secretary that hereafter, *the cruises of our national ships should continue only two years.*

To those who have not thought carefully on this subject, it may at first seem that the Secretary had principally in view the comfort of the men and officers, in such a recommendation. Doubtless the measure would vastly augment the comfort of the service, and render it much more attractive to all. But it would be a comfort which would bring with it the very efficiency which all desire to see. If it were a settled principle that every ship of war would end its cruise in two years, (extraordinary circumstances of course excepted,) many happy consequences would result.

It would instantly increase the number of seamen.

Three years is a long time to be imprisoned within the wooden walls of a man-of-war. Jack understands it, and feels it. Hence, as a general rule, men do not enlist for such cruises unless they are in a state bordering on desperation. It is the last thing and often the only thing they can do. Let it be known that in the American Navy men would be promptly and cheerfully restored to their freedom at the end of two years, and the number of enlistments would be quadrupled without difficulty.

Such a measure, too, would improve the moral character of seamen. Three years' absence alienates a man from his country, separates him from the sacred associations of his home, and when it is repeated over and over again in the circumstances ordinarily surrounding a sailor, almost necessarily makes him, like Cain, "a vagabond on the face of the earth." Sailors scarcely ever marry. Indeed, marriage is discountenanced by their superiors and employers. They say, "what right has a man to have a family when his occupation must exile him from his home three and four years at a time." True wisdom on the part of the government will lead them to encourage every man to marry, and surround himself with all the good influences of a home. There is no tie like this to bind a man to his country, and no memory like that of wife and children to stir a man's heart in the day of battle, or protect him from the power of temptations assailing him in every port. Next to religion itself do we consider the family relation in its power over men, and it is to be hoped that our Government will take away every obstacle to the formation of such sacred ties. As it is now, the man who, more than all others, needs such influences, is deprived of them. It needs scarcely be added that improvement in this one particular would of itself lay a foundation for many other virtues of the most desirable character.

And the same principle applies to the officers, to a certain extent. They are educated men, generally of the first families of the nation, and in all our past history have proved themselves gallant and true, and worthy of the confidence reposed in them. The country has always been proud of the Navy, and thousands are inclined to cherish it, though they may not distinctly see its necessity in "these piping times of peace." But with all their excellencies, naval officers are but men, and it was not surprising to those who understood the nature of the service required of them, to find the "Retiring Board" with its hands so full of "victims." Some were judged worthy of decapitation on account of their morals. Doubtless the judgment was just. But it should never be forgotten that many a brave and honorable man has fallen a victim to his long separation from home influences, and in fact from most of the good and mighty restraints which bind us down to virtue. How different would have been the character and position of the Navy if short cruises had brought them back every year or two to their friends and their parents, their sisters or families!

Others have been retired for inefficiency in sea service. The fact is, as we understand, that not a few had contrived in various ways to shirk the active service of sea life, so that it required no little tact and energy to officer the ships. The Coast Survey, the National Observatory, and the Navy Yards, have never lacked men. Indeed, the Coast Survey, though full of danger, and requiring the best talent and energy as well as seamanship, is so much preferred by officers, that, to drive them from it to long cruises, it has been determined, we believe, not to consider it any longer *as sea service.* Hence, when the late Board came together and looked over the files of the Navy Department, they found a long list of names of officers who had been excused from sea service at their own request, and who, according to their own statements and the certificates (in some cases we suppose) of their physicians, were not fitted for the hard work of a three years' or a four years' exile. Now we think that such a course on the part of officers was not only natural, but consistent with high honor. The service in each of the departments mentioned above, is of the greatest national importance, and happy is the man who can employ in them his best powers for his country and still enjoy the privilege of the society of his friends.

It is indeed true that a rigid interpretation of the duties of the service requires a man to meet all its contingencies and responsibilities; and doubtless every honorable and conscientious man will shrink from all misrepresentation of his own defects. But the question for a wise Government to ask is, *What is the remedy for an existing evil?* How shall sea service be rendered more attractive? One mode, certainly, is a higher rate of pay. Let every officer be certain that he will receive two or three or even four per cent. on his present pay for every year of sea service, and one powerful inducement is instantly created to perform one of the very hardest services demanded of any public servant. This is understood to have been the principle of the Bill matured by the Naval Committee of the late Congress, but which unfortunately failed for want of time to attend to it in the last hours of the expiring session. Such a bill would put the Navy on an equal footing with the Army. It is in itself eminently just, and will, without doubt, receive the sanction of the next Congress. If to this can be added the still more important measure of short cruises so wisely recommended by the Navy Department, we may expect the most desirable results.

There is one other consideration which strikes us with much force, though we have not space to dwell upon it.

The pride and glory of a spirited officer is to command a ship. According to the present system of long cruises, with our comparatively small number of vessels, how many weary years must pass before an officer who has worked his way up from midshipman to commander, can stand on the deck of his own ship! And before he can command a squadron, he must wait not only till his head is silvered, but sometimes till his hand is palsied, or his mind benumbed. Short cruises would instantly break up the almost hopeless lethargy which must seize upon the commanders and captains who see their ships now only in the dim and distant future. It would fill young lieutenants with higher impulses as well as more cheerful anticipations, and impart to the whole corps of officers a new and general enthusiasm.

Let the ships, then, that have already been absent from the country for two years, be ordered home (except where there are special reasons for detaining them), and let the system of two years' cruises be at once inaugurated. It is an experiment which can do no harm, and has the earnest recommendation of some of our wisest and best men.

Mormondom.—Utah, with its inhabitants, is now attracting the attention of the whole country. The statements made by Judge Drummond, who it will be remembered, had to leave the Territory, are corroborated by a correspondent of the National Intelligencer, and have excited the disgust and indignation of the people, in every State of the Union. Fortunately, Brigham Young has defied the authority of the United States, and treated with indignity and contempt the appointed agents of the General Government. While, therefore, it may be unconstitutional to interfere with the Mormons on the score of their social laws and domestic institutions, none will doubt the propriety of taking hold of them when revolting against the Constitution and the legal agents appointed to direct the Territorial Government and to dispense justice. But they are numerous, well supplied, disciplined, and withal, live in a region remote and inaccessible; and it might cost the Government more to crush them, than it may be deemed worth at this juncture. To us, then, it seems a question of expediency rather than right, under the present circumstances of causeless rebellion. We look with interest to see what course will be pursued by the President and Cabinet.—*Char. Mercury.*

Kidnapper Arrested.—Yesterday afternoon, officer Morris arrested a young man, named Benjamin Meehum, charged with kidnapping a negro named George, belonging to Mr. Frank Neely, of Salisbury, N. C. The negro was sold some time since by Messrs. Pulliam & Davis, of this city, to a Mr. Hall, by whom he was disposed of to his present master. George absconded from Mr. Neely, and was captured by Mechum and four others, and carried to Danville. There the party deputized Mechum to proceed hither, with the negro, sell him, and make a division of the proceeds between the five. The accused and negro were locked up, and an investigation will take place before the Mayor this morning.

Richmond Whig.

A New Dodge.—An ingenious attempt was made on Thursday to swindle a firm of Philadelphia stock brokers out of $5,900 by means of a forged draft on the New York firm of Clark, Dodge & Co. The draft was sent to New York, and the next morning a telegraphic dispatch was received by the Philadelphia house notifying them of its acceptance. Something about this dispatch excited suspicion, and one of the firm took it to another room to consult with his partners. Meantime a genuine dispatch arrived from Clark, Dodge & Co. saying the draft had been protested. This despatch was opened by a clerk, who not knowing of the first dispatch, handed it to the forger, who had just called for the money—and this gave him time to slide. The scheme was well arranged by the two rogues in Philadelphia and New York, but it failed because bankers and brokers are not apt to pay money upon telegraphic orders, except they use a secret cipher.

A Beautiful Sight.—During the late severe weather the birds had hard trial to obtain food for subsistence. In passing the residence of Hon. Wm. Samuel Johnson, in this village on Monday and Tuesday morning last, we saw more than two hundred birds, of all species, from the robin to the wren, which had a bountiful table spread before them in the yard of millett and other (to them) delicacies of the season. It was really a lamentable yet beautiful sight! They looked like so many young turkeys, ducks and chickens. They partook freely of the hospitality of the mansion, and then would fly from branch to branch in the thick shrubbery around singing and chirping as though, like the organ-grinder, to pay for the bountiful repast which had been served up to them! They have found good quarters, and their numbers seem to be increasing, as though by instinct. They will be cared for.

Albany (N. Y.) paper.

An Ohio Editor on Fashionable Dancing.—An Ohio editor gives his views of several which he witnessed at the Inauguration Ball at Washington, thus:

"The want of variety in this Metropolitan dancing, was however, fully made up by the fancy things, such as the waltz and polka. These were absolutely barbarous. The old fashioned waltz, the morality of which even Byron called in question, is here ignored as altogether too cool and distant. The lady here lays her head on the gentleman's bosom, puts one hand in his coat-tail pocket, then resigns herself to his embraces, and goes to sleep, all but her feet, which, when not carried by him clear off the floor, go patting around on her toes. The gentleman thus entwined throws his head back, and his eyes up, like a dying calf; his body bent in the shape of a figure 4, he whirls, backs up, swings around, swoons to all appearances, pushes forward, and leaves the ring to the delight of all decent people."

Quite Equal to Davy Crockett.—The Bainbridge Argus says Mr. Wm. Gregory, residing just below Ricoe's Bluff, on the Apalachicola river, killed twenty-one bears last year, and says from the destruction of his pigs there appears to be no decrease in their number in his neighborhood. When he can spare the time from his crop, he expects to "pitch into them" again, and try to improve on his last year's operations.

Burnt by Hooped Skirts.—A young woman named Mary Hall, was terribly burnt in New York Monday afternoon, in consequence of her cloths having taken fire from a grate. She had dressed herself handsomely, and expanded her frock by means of a large hooped skirt, and was quietly sitting by the fire, when suddenly her dress was enveloped in flames, and she screamed for help. Assistance was at hand, but before the flames were extinguished, her lower limbs and body up to the waist were frightfully burned. She lies in a very critical condition.

LIFE IN A GREAT CITY.—The Charleston Courier has a pleasant lady correspondent who has written to it several letters on New York manners and society, as they have been exhibited to her during a recent somewhat lengthened visit to that great Babel. The following, the last of the series of letters, sums up the whole in what is evidently a life picture, sad though it be:—

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COURIER.

WASHINGTON, April, 1857.

Our Southern home has gained astonishingly in our estimation by our peep at New York. How weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable, and how beautiful, how refreshing, as were borne homeward by the wings of steam through woods and valleys that seemed to revive us as by a bath of verdure, after the stony desert of the great metropolis.

During our brief visit there we were struck with the money-loving and money-grasping spirit which seems to prevade *all* classes of the community. The end and aim of life seems to become *rich!—rich!—rich!* Pelf is "the one thing needful,"—a strong box "the ark of the covenant"; and the multiplication table, "the table of the Law." We have, we think, a proper estimate of the worth of money but we loathe the hard unsympathizing nature that would make it a solitary monomaniac object of worship,—that would rest merely upon what he has for a ground of supremacy. In our eyes such men are less than men—they are mummies, created by the galvanizing process of injecting their very arteries with metalic fluid. We would as soon expect to pluck a living fragrant flower from under the scorching lava effused by a volcano, as detect a tender feeling in such a heart.

It does not seem strange to us that that great city should be the field of a fearfully loose and depraved morality—that social developments there should reveal a state of things at which a pure mind shrinks back appalled—when we consider that there the doors of respectability and honor open on silver hinges—that there every man is measured by what he is worth in the world of money: domestic happiness, reputation, honor, the prospects of the young, and the peace of the old—all the finer feelings of human nature subserve to this worship. The affections are forestalled like places at an opera by the first one that comes with ready money in his hands.

Oh! if we could unroof those princely *"up-town"* dwellings—how many would we find to be only stately sepulchres, in which all genuine feeling and simple enjoyment lies dead, and a chill of mutual distrust breathes through the sumptuous apartments. This worship of the molten calf is apparent everywhere. The children as soon as they are out of long clothes fancy themselves on the road to become Rothschilds. We believe there are men on Wall street who would cause their children to pass through fire to Moloch, to secure the stability of their house of business, and we verily believe that were you to drop a New York speculator out of a caravan in the desert, his first notion would be to establish a water company at the nearest well. And yet many of these men ruin, not only themselves, but involve thousands with them, and die loaded with all the disgrace of commercial swindlers. Then it is that the man who has kept up a false seeming of opulence is recognized as a knave—the man of exquisite dissembling unmasked, that all may point the finger at his detection. The very beggar at the crossing, who has been wont to profit by his alms-giving, would not exchange the memory of *his* life of mud and rags, hunger and cold, for that of the man of purple and fine linen, who had fattened on the good things of this world, and commanded the confidence of dupes to the amount of hundreds of thousands.

New York is also emphatically a city of diversities; the diversities of extreme poverty and extreme wealth. Here sits the beggar child with thin white lips and shivering limbs, and there goes a man of no better flesh and blood wrapped in comfort and luxury. The moan of distress is heard beside the glittering carriage wheels.

The life of the poor of New York! What a writer he would be who would burst upon the wondering world with a history of those gloomy thresholds and desolate rooms! Tell the heroic histories, write the unwritten poetry, chronicle the unknown greatness, and the wasted bravery, the love strong as death, the sacrifice deep as the grave, the lonely wrestlings with fierce temptations, just to wake a blaze to scare away the wolf hunger that is howling at the door for some beloved's sake! How full it would be of peculiar poetry! What a picture to weep tears over!

New York is also a city where a great cause produces a small effect. During our stay, a fearful fire occurred in the vicinity of our stopping place. The fierce element raged wildly for hours, sweeping onward in its wild might, shooting afar its glowing columns, wrapping its folds around stately buildings, crackling and sparkling, or leaping upward in wild triumph, as the noise of the falling pile proclaimed how impotent had been every effort to stay the violence of the destructive torrent. And yet though a whole street burnt down, there were numbers in the hotel who continued quietly snoozing in their beds, or mentally denounced *that noisy engine* between naps; and before the following night, the whole affair seemed to pass from the minds of all but the sufferers. A dozen hearses go by their windows in one day, and no body seems sobered by it.

With regard to the gentler sex, both old and young, seem occupied solely in striving, bustling, and elbowing each other, in order to obtain front seats in the gaudy theatre of fashion. Their life seems really a battle of chairs, and mirrors of plate, and equipage. People may talk of the wars of the two Roses, but we doubt whether they occasioned half the care or outlay produced by the grand struggle between the fair rival battalions of Fifth Avenue!

For ourselves, we would rather be a "country curate" in Washington, than the *"sublime Sultan"* in New York. Pleasant was it after the dust and drought of Broadway, and the Arabia Petrea of a New York hotel, to inhale the fragrance of the sweet brier and honey suckle of the Capitol grounds, listen to its birds, and set foot on its elastic turf once more. M. J. W.

A Novel Suit is before the Hunterdon county (N. J.) Circuit Court, brought by the Union Bank of Frenchtown against Hudnut and Snyder, for maliciously conspiring to draw specie from said bank, by presenting its notes for redemption with the object of breaking the bank! The damages are laid at $5,000!

Selling a Man at Auction in Illinois.—The Sheriff of St. Clair county advertises a negro man for sale at public auction, he being guilty of the "high misdemeanor" of having come into the State of Illinois and remaining there for ten days, for which offence he was fined $50 as provided by the Black Law of 1853, and in default of paying which fine, the Sheriff of the county in which he was found is directed to sell him to any body willing to pay the $50.

Death of an Old Lady.—The Warrenton (Va.) Flag chronicles the death of Mrs. Judith Keith, at the advanced age of 98 years. She was a mother before the Revolution. She was the mother of five generations, and her living descendants numbered more than one hundred.

SOME OF THE WONDERS OF THE DAY.

Seventy or eighty years ago the inland journey from Philadelphia to Boston occupied a period of from two to three weeks! During the administration of Mr. Madison a trip from Washington to Savannah not unfrequently consumed *forty days!* And as late as 1828 travellers were often on the road for forty-eight hours between Washington and Baltimore.

The time-annihilating wonders of the railway are still more striking if we direct our attention to that portion of the Union which was a wilderness within the recollection of thousands now living who are not much beyond the middle age of life. Before the days of steamboats and locomotives a journey to St. Louis from the Atlantic cities was a journey of weeks and even months. Now passengers—as we know from recent personal experience—can make the trip from Washington to St. Louis in *two days and twelve hours!* The writer of this article was just seven days (in 1845) in reaching Louisville from Washington by the then quickest mode of conveyance; and a friend informs us that in the fall of 1839 he was three weeks in making the trip from Baltimore to Louisville, travelling night and day the whole time, and as rapidly as stage coaches and stern-wheel steamers would permit.

Without steam and the several interoceanic communications, what would now be the condition of those great Pacific commonwealths which have added, and which will continue to add, so much wealth, power and lustre to our glorious Union? A few years ago, twelve and even eighteen months were consumed in a trip from the Atlantic seaboard to San Francisco and back. Now the round trip can be made in from six to eight weeks.

The country, no doubt, owes an immense debt of gratitude to the noble and enlightened labors of the long line of patriots and statesmen which connects the revolutionary period of our history to the present times; but, while evincing a grateful spirit, let us not be unmindful of the benefits and blessings and the union-consolidating tendencies of the railway and magnetic telegraph.

Washington Union.

There are now eight hundred millions of dollars invested in railroads in the United States. It is but a moderate assertion to make in regard to the inestimable value of these improvements, that they have quadrupled the value of the lands through which they run—making what was worth $800,000,000, without railroad communication, worth $3,200,000,000.

The prosperity of Chicago is in a good degree of the sham order, judging by the papers of that city congratulating the merchants and business men, that, although the fourth of April was an extraordinary pinching day to note payers, "three fourths of all the collections on Eastern accounts were paid, and that only about one-half of the domestic paper falling due on that day went to protest!"

Another Victim of the National Hotel Epidemic.—"H. M. S.," writing to Porter's Spirit of the Times, from Boston, says:

"How I did want to go Washington to the inauguration. Perhaps it is lucky that I didn't. I met an office-seeking friend of mine on the street a few days since. 'Got home, eh?' says I. 'Yes,' says he. 'Got the office?' says I. 'Nary an office,' says he. 'What did you get?' says I. 'I got the beller-ache,' says he, and with a muttered sentence, which sounded something like 'r—r—rats,' he pressed his hand to his stomach and vanished."

Governor of Utah.—We understand that the governorship of *Utah Territory* has been tendered to Major Benjamin McCullough, of Texas, and that there is every reason to believe that he will accept the office. It would be difficult to name another person who combines in himself so many qualities for the successful discharge of the duties of this important and delicate trust as are undoubtedly possessed by Major McCullough.

Union.

Monomaniac.—It is very well known that, by the laws of England, the Lord Chancellor is held to be the guardian of the persons and property of all such individuals as are said to be no longer of sound mind and good disposing memory—in fine, to have lost their senses. Lord Chancellor Loughborough once ordered brought to him a man against whom his heirs wished to take out a statute of lunacy. He examined him very attentively, and put various questions to him, to all of which he made the most pertinent and apposite answers. 'This man mad!' thought he; 'verily, he is one of the ablest men I ever met with.' Towards the end of his examination however, a little scrap of paper, torn from a letter, was put into Lord Loughborough's hands, on which was written 'Ezekiel.' This was enough for such a shrewd and able man as his lordship. He forthwith took his cue.

"What fine poetry," said the Chancellor, "is in Isaiah!"

"Very fine," replied the man, "especially when read in the original Hebrew."

"And how well Jeremiah wrote!"

"Surely, said the man.

"What a genius, too, was Ezekiel!"

"Do you like him?" said the man; "I'll tell you a secret—*I am Ezekiel!*

VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town, that he will give a Concert on Friday evening next, at the Fayetteville Hall, assisted by Professor Hahr of the Female High School, and several Amateurs of this Town, which he flatters himself will prove a delightful evening entertainment. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission 50 cents. Tickets and Programme to be had at the Fayetteville Hotel and Messrs. Hale's Book Store.

H. M. BAUSCHER.

Fayetteville, May 2 4-2t

THE SUBSCRIBER

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Rio and Java Coffee;
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And in fact, all those little things which are so useful. Together with a full supply of PROVISIONS, such as Goshen Butter, Lard, half and quarter bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, and 3000 lbs. good Back Country Bacon. W. C. TROY.

May 4, 1857. 4-1m

WAGONS.

ONE NEW Four-Horse Wagon;
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For sale cheap by JAS. G. COOK.
May 4. 4-2w

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59-1tf] NEW YORK.

Hon. L. O'B. Branch accepts the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Raleigh District, in a letter three mortal columns long. It is devoted principally to a discussion of the Deposit Question, and an explanation of the vote given by Mr. Branch at the last Session of Congress, on this matter. We have not now time to notice this *branch* of the subject.

Mr. Branch finds space, however, at the conclusion of his letter to speak a word for Cuba and to bear evidence to the power of money. We quote:

"If, perchance, the icy barriers of Spanish pride should dissolve under the melting rays of so much gold, I may yet have it in my power to announce that it has been invested in the Caribbean sea; and that the "Gem of the Antilles" shines in the rich casket of American jewels. In its onward march the great race has already reached it, and beats upon its shores. The rushing waters should not cover it unbidden. But gold may throw down the barriers. Gold moves armies and is a plaything for children. It steels the robber to crime and is charity's choicest gift. It unlocks the prison gates and opens wide the doors of palaces. Neither princes nor apostles are proof against its temptations, and it leads to empire as it betrayed our Saviour. Gold—all powerful gold—may acquire for us the key to the Gulf.

Such a solution of the problem of the surplus, would fill me with joy and the whole nation with gladness."

We beg leave to differ with Mr. Branch. The true solution of the problem of the surplus, will be found not in the acquisition of additional territory to open afresh the sluices of sectional agitation, and thereby to endanger the bonds of union between the States; but in the construction of works of internal improvement all over this fair land, covering the country with a net wotk of rail roads, giving additional means of education to the children, building school houses every where, appropriating the money to advance all the elements of internal strength and independence among the States, relieving the people from oppressive taxation; in short, giving to the States of this Union the means to prosecute great enterprises, and to enter upon a path of prosperity unexampled in the history of the country. The true glory of a State does not consist in the brilliancy of its conquest or the extent of its territory; but in the character of its people, their education, morality, obedience to law, reverence of religion, enterprise, and improvement of the advantages which nature has bestowed upon them.

In these essentials, this country occupies a commanding position before the world; and not only in these, but in the extent of its possessions and the beneficent character of its institutions. It has territory enough at this moment, without farther acquisitions. No! No! Mr. Branch! let Cuba alone. We cannot buy it, for Spain will not sell; and even if she were disposed to part with it, the annexation of the island would at once be the means to throw the country, from one extreme to the other, in the wildest sectional agitation, and perhaps break up the Union itself. We cannot acquire it except upon the highwayman's plea, and certainly you will not favor this mode of acquisition.

No! No! Mr. Branch! Let the surplus be distributed among the States; it is equally Constitutional and the better mode to dispose of it. Relieve the people from taxation, build works of internal improvement, educate the children and perform other deeds of State interest and importance. We can get along without Cuba; but it is a duty we owe to ourselves, to the State, and the Nation, to employ all the means in our power to elevate the character of our people, and the glory and prosperity of the country.—*Wil. Herald.*

Terrible Affair.—One of our most worthy Citizens Fatally Wounded.—On Thursday night last, Messrs. Albert Hinton, James Penny, and —— Keitch, three citizens of this County, who were acting as a patrol under the appointment of our Court, in the discharge of their duties, visited the plantation of Mr. B. K. S. Jones, about 10 miles from this city, where a negro wedding was in progress. On going into the kitchen where the negroes were assembled, Wm. Robertson, a free negro, who was sold out of the jail in this City some time last year for debt, assaulted Mr. Hinton with an axe, splitting his head open, and inflicting a wound upon him which it is feared will prove fatal. The same negro struck Mr. James Penny with a shovel and knocked him senseless to the ground. Mr. Keitch was also knocked down, but by whom it is not known. Messrs. Penny and Keitch soon after recovered, but we are pained to learn that there is but little hope for Mr. Hinton. Mr. H. resides about 4 miles from this city, and is one of the most estimable men in the county. Our citizens are greatly incensed against the perpetrator of this outrage, and a large number of them joined Sheriff High yesterday morning, and went out in search of the diabolical fiend. The negro, Wm. Robertson, is described as very black, and about 6 feet in height.

P. S. Since writing the above we learn that it is reported that Mr. Hinton died yesterday morning from his injuries.—*Ral. Register.*

New Business in Salisbury.—There are several new branches of business in operetion here, some of which may have been alluded to before, but yet worthy of this notice. The very latest, we believe, is the manufacture of *Wheat Fans,* by H. B. Dowler & Co. Their wagons, we see, are on the run, carrying off the products of their shop. The manufacture of all kinds of *Agricultural implements,* by the Messrs. Boyden, on an extensive scale—and the manufacture of *plows* by Messrs. Pope & Morton. The manufacture of *Railroad cars* by Mr. Aldridge—And, we are sorry to say, of *Whiskey,* by the Messrs. Myers. All these branches are now carried on here vigorously, and form together a very considerable addition to the business importance of our town.

Sal. Watchman.

DAVID McDUFFIE,

Bricklayer and Plasterer,

IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, including the putting up of Turpentine Stills in this and the adjoining counties.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1857. 3-1Y-pd

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Gillespie Street, at present occupied by Doctor McSwain. Perfect title can be made. Apply to

THO. J. CURTIS.

ALSO

A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE in good repair and nearly new. Will be sold for half its value.

—ALSO—

8 good MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to

April 29, 1857. T. J. CURTIS. 8tf

Office Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., April 27th, 1857.

DIVIDEND No. 11.—The Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent on the capital stock of said Company, payable on and after the 15th May next.

The transfer book will be closed from 1st to 15th May. JAMES S. GREEN, Secretary.

April 27. 3-t15thM

The President's Health.—We apprehend that the very recent indisposition of the President now being commented on by the press, did not continue twelve hours, for he is as well and strong as ever to-day. A peculiar feature of the National Hotel disease is, that it affects the patients by paroxysms. When at its height, they are almost continuous. When commencing to recover, the patient has respites from their operation on the system; first of a day, then of two days; until, as the disease is evidently wearing off, the paroxysms are the exceptions in the condition of his health. The President was entirely free from the action of the disease for three or four weeks up to the night before the last, we hear, when he was somewhat affected by it until yesterday forenoon, it then vanished. Our own experience with which has been dearly purchased, indeed, teaches that in the President's case the disease is over very last stage, and that, hereafter, he will be entirely free from it."—*Washington Star.*

The remarks of our Washington contemporary respecting the periodical return of the disease are confirmed by the experience of other gentlemen. The Hon. Mr. Latrobe, president of the American Colonization Society, and Rev. Mr. Pinney, secretary of the New York Colonization Society, who with other delegates to the annual colonization meeting were guests of the National Hotel, and sufferers by the disease, to this day remain subject to its attacks. There is a mystery about the origin of that disease that is far from being cleared up.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

The Western Plank Road.—The Chronicle & Whig learns that the above road, with the saw mill, &c., was sold in that town on the 24th inst. and brought about $12,000. There was a mortgage on the road to the amount of $20,000.

This is not our Fayetteville & Western Plank Road, but a road from Charlotte West.—*Observer.*

Samuel W. Flournoy, Esq., Editor of the Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer, died on the 22d inst., aged about 50. He was quite distinguished as a political writer, and as a gentleman.

Some landlords, it is said, are in the habit of laying an extra fork across the plates of their delinquent boarders, as much as to say, "Fork over!"

Dr. Hawks's History OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the last volume of this valuable work, which has received the highest commendation wherever it has been read, not only for its literary execution but for its typographical getting up. It may be obtained, either from us or from our General Agent for the State, H. W. Horne of this place, or any of his Assistant Agents. The price varies according to style of binding: In handsome cloth $1 25: in Library Sheep $1 50: in half Calf $1 75. IT IS SOLD ONLY FOR CASH. None will be charged either by ourselves or our Agents. A liberal discount will be made where quantities are taken to sell again.

It will be sent by mail to any part of the country, on receipt of the price and 24 cents to pay postage.

The 2d volume is in course of preparation. There will probably be four or five volumes in all. The succeeding volumes will probably contain about 500 pages each, and will be sold at a proportionally higher price, viz: half a cent a page for the cloth binding, 25 cents additional for sheep and 50 cents additional for the half calf binding. E. J. HALE & SON

Fayetteville, April 20, 1857.

P. S. The Agent and his Assistants design to visit every county in the State, with the book, as soon as convenient. In the mean time, orders to him or to us, accompanied by the cash, will receive prompt attention.

Common Schools.

AT a meeting of the Board of Superintendents, held on the 20th of April, and an adjourned meeting held on the 25th of April, 1857:

Present—Edw'd Lee Winslow, Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, William McMillan, Philemon Taylor, J. T. Warden, Clerk of the Board:

The accounts of the Chairman for the year 1856 were examined and found correct.

Edw'd Lee Winslow was appointed Chairman for the ensuing year, and J. T. Warden Clerk.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the division of the county of Harnett from the county of Cumberland renders it necessary that the School Districts in the county of Cumberland be remodeled and re-numbered, inasmuch as by the running of the line many of the Districts are divided, and those on Little River are rendered inconvenient to children attending School, and difficulty has occurred as to the Districts: And as it is important, to give efficiency to the Common School system in the county, that a map of the School Districts be prepared for the use of the Superintendents, and a copy thereof be filed in Raleigh with the General Superintendent:

Therefore Resolved, That the Board of Superintendents appoint the Chairman of the Board, with J. T Warden, Clerk, to engage the services of a competent Surveyor to lay off the county of Cumberland into School Districts of a convenient size, and that in doing so he be requested to have regard to the location of the School Houses now erected.

Resolved, That the Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, in the western part of the county; James McKethan, Esq., on the eastern side of Cape Fear River, and William McMillan, Esq., in the southern part of the county, be requested to give such aid as they can do.

Resolved, That the Board of Superintendents of the county of Harnett be requested to establish Lower Little River, up to the point where the line between Cumberland and Harnett ends on the river, as the dividing line between the School Districts in the two counties.

Resolved, That the Committee cause two plots to be made, one for the use of the Board of Superintendents, and that the other be sent to the General Superintendent at Raleigh.

Resolved, That as soon as the Committee have had the survey completed, the Board shall meet to confirm the report, if they shall approve the same.

Resolved, That after the said Districts are numbered and the report accepted and confirmed, elections shall be held in the several Districts for Committeemen, or the Board may appoint them, as they are authorized to do by law, in cases of no election; and after the lists of the children are returned to the Chairman and the number ascertained, the money coming to the Districts shall be apportioned.

On motion, Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to send a copy of the third resolution to the Board of the county of Harnett, and ask their concurrence.

W. A. Huske and J. T Warden were appointed a Committee of Examination for the year.

On motion, adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk, &c.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1857. 3-3w

Carolinian and Argus two weeks.

☞ The 41st Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, on the Fourth Wednesday (27th) of May next. EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.

Fayetteville, April 29, 1857. 3-

The Salisbury and Charlotte papers, the Raleigh Register and Standard, the Hillsborough Recorder, Wilmington Herald, Elizabeth City Sentinel, and Newbern papers, and Washington Times, please copy.

The Fayetteville Ice House

WILL be opened for the accommodation of Customers to-morrow and after, at 5 o'clock, A M., and close at 8 o'clock.

ISHAM BLAKE

April 29. 3-1m

Flora McDonald.

JUST printed and for sale at this Office, a Lecture delivered by JAMES BANKS, Esq. on the Life and Character of FLORA McDONALD.

Price 10 cents. A liberal deduction made by the dozen or hundred copies.

E. J. HALE & SON.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1857.

The Military Visit.—Thursday and Friday were truly gala days here. The Wilmington Light Infantry, Capt. Wm. L. DeRosset, arrived on Thursday morning as the guests of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, Maj. Wal. Draughon. And the occasion caused an outpouring of our population, old and young, male and female, white and black. The most ample preparations had been made to show every courtesy and kindness to the guests; but there was a cordial heartiness infused into these preparations that it was discovered that most of the Wilmingtonians were either esteemed friends or relations of esteemed friends of citizens of Fayetteville. The names of DeRosset, Cantwell, Wortham, Waddell, London, Giles, McIlhenny, Burgwyn, Erambert, Savage, Cazaux, MacRae, Cassidey, Shaw, Latta, Quince, Poisson, Davis, Burr, Hall, were all familiar here, and every bearer of these and other names found himself surrounded by friends. The following is the roll of the Company as present here:

Captain, Wm. L. DeRosset; 1st Lieut., L. B. Wortham; 2d Lieut., J. R. London; 3d Lieut., W. Giles; Surgeon, A. E. Wright; Ensign, J. McIlhenny, (Mexican Flag;) Ensign, J. J. [illegible], Company's Flag;) Quartermaster, A. M. [illegible]; Orderly Sergeant, Geo. E. Pritchett; 2d Sergeant, J. D. McPeake; 3d do., G. O. Van Amringe; Corporal, W. G. Daniel; 2d do., W. J. Davis; 3d do., A. B. Burr; 4th do., J. R. [illegible]; Color Guard, J. H. Wright and H. Savage. Privates, F. L. Cassidey, H. M. Curtis, J. Cummings, A. D. Cazaux, H. G. Flanner, W. H. Hyde, B. A. Hallett, B. F. Haller, J. R. Ivey, J. Moore, T. H. McKoy, A. B. McDuffie, N. Mendenhall, R. MacRae, W. Quince, R. [illegible], S. W. Roberts, G. H. Smith, W. M. [illegible], W. H. Shaw, D. G. White, J. W. Zimmerman. Invited Guests, Col. J. L. Cantwell and Adjutant J. D. Radcliff.

In addition to the Company's Standard, Ensign C. McIlhenny bore the flag under which Col. Edward Cantwell and the gallant Company from this and other counties in North Carolina fought their way at the National Bridge and other battlefields in Mexico. This Flag is an old acquaintance here, having been presented to the Company by Ladies of this place.

At 8 o'clock on Thursday morning the Independent Company, with the Lafayette Light Infantry, Capt. Cook, and Fayetteville Cadets, Capt. Anderson, took up the line of march for the steamboat landing, to meet and escort the guests to town. Shortly after 9, the imposing [illegible], by far the finest military display seen in town for many years, arrived at the Town Hall, where it received a passing cheer from the crowd there collected. Proceeding to the beautiful yard in front of the Female High School, the companies formed on three sides of a hollow square, the fourth being occupied by hundreds of the fair sex, filling the ample piazzas of the Seminary. Here, after music from the fine Band which accompanied the guests, (of which Mr. J. W. Collins is the Leader,) an eloquent and appropriate Address of Welcome was pronounced by Walter A. Huske, Esq., of the Independent Infantry, which was elegantly responded to by Alfred M. Waddell, Esq. of the Wilmington Company.

Next, after the concord of sweet sounds from the Band, came the presentation of a new and splendid Flag to the Independent Company, by the Ladies of Fayetteville, through E. J. Hale, who had been honored with a request to be their spokesman on the occasion. His Address to the Company was most appropriately responded to by Sergeant Thos. J. Robinson, who received and saluted the Flag. It is decidedly the gayest and richest Company Standard we ever saw. It is of "Stars and Stripes," superbly woven in the richest silk, with the name of the Company, date of organization (Aug. 23, 1793,) its motto, ("that hath no stomach to this fight, let him depart,") a fine head of Washington, the American Eagle, and "Presented by the Ladies of Fayetteville, April 30, 1857," appropriately engraved on one or the other side. The whole is fringed and tasselled with pure white silk, and the Flag Staff surmounted by a silver spear and battle-axe. Nothing could be in better taste in all respects than this elegant gift. And well it might be, for it came mainly from those who had given a yet dearer gift to officers and members of the Corps—the gift of their fair selves.

The actors and spectators in this pleasant scene were next electrified by the sounds of the Scotch Bagpipes, as played by a genuine Piper from the Highlands of Scotland,—McKay by name,—who, dressed in the tartan of his native hills, had accompanied the Wilmington Company, out of compliment to this Scotch settlement of old Cross Creek.

The guests were soon afterwards escorted to the quarters provided for them by their hosts at the Fayetteville Hotel, where arms were stacked for an hour or two, and refreshments provided for the inner and the outer man.

At 12 o'clock the Companies again formed, and marched under Capt. DeRosset, to whom the command had been courteously tendered by the superior officer, Maj. Draughon, to the Fair Ground, where three Targets had been prepared, and awnings erected for the marksmen, at convenient distances apart, the Wilmington Company firing in the centre. The target firing occupied two or three hours, and resulted in the award of the prize to private David G. White, of the Wilmington Company, the average of whose three shots was 2⅝ inches from the centre. This is not the first, though it is the richest, prize which Mr. White has gained by his marksmanship—he having won a prize at a target firing of the same Company in Wilmington, in May last, and another on a different occasion.

The following are the particulars of the firing of the three Companies:

Wilmington Light Infantry.—Mr. White's shots were 1 15-16, 2¼, and 2 15-16. Average 2⅝ inches. Capt. DeRosset's were 1 5-16, 2 1-16, and 6. Average 3 inches. Capt. DeRosset's first shot was the best single shot. 37 of the Wilmington Company shot,—111 shots in all, of which 77 balls were in the target.

Lafayette Light Infantry.—Benj'n Rush, Jr. made the best average, viz: 7 9-16, 2½, and 2¾. Average 4 3-16. The next best was by Mr. Patrick Alderman, 4⅜, 2 11-16, and 7 9-16. Average 5 inches. Best single shot by Mr. George B. Baker, 1¼ inches. Next best by Mr. John N. Prior, 1 3-16. 49 shot, of whom 1 fired only once and 1 twice—equal to 48 shots,—144 in all, of which 104 were in the target.

Independent Company.—Best average, Wm. Wemyss, 7-16, 4 3-16, and 2 14-16. Average 2½ inches. 2d best, J. W. Lett, 2 7-16, 3 2-16, and 5 13-16. Average 3 13-16 inches. Best single shot (which is also the best of the three Companies,) Wm. Wemyss, 7-16 of an inch. 2d best, (and 2d best of the three Companies,) John T. McLean, ⅝ of an inch. Total number of shots 49,—in all 147; of which 107 in the target.

Distance 60 yards. Targets 3 feet diameter.

During the whole time spent at the Fair Grounds, "Floral Hall" was open and tables spread with abundance to eat and drink, which was partaken of by the four Companies and by hundreds of citizens. All this was under the management of Mr. Henry Erambert, and superintended by a Committee of Honorary Members of the Independent Company.

We must not omit to mention that the military movements had been directed by Maj. Heman L. Brantly, (under the Commandant for the time being,) whose experience as a graduate of a Military School, admirably qualified him for the post of Adjutant on this occasion.

In returning from the Fair Ground, Maj. Draughon courteously placed in command, Col. John L. Cantwell of the New Hanover Regiment, a former Captain of the Wilmington Company, and who was decorated with a massive silver medal, bestowed upon him alike with the other survivors of the Palmetto Regiment, which fought its way to glory under Scott from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico.

A great crowd awaited the return of the battalion to town, where was to be presented to the successful marksman the beautiful silver and gold Goblet provided as the prize. It is nearly 10 inches high, gracefully shaped, elaborately carved, and inscribed as follows: "Presented by the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company." "Awarded to David G. White, by the Independent L. I. Company, the Lafayette Light Infantry of Fayetteville, and the Wilmington Light Infantry; Target Firing, April 30, 1857." "Palmam, qui meruit, ferat."

Wm. McL. McKay, Esq. prefaced the presentation of the Goblet by a very eloquent and handsomely delivered address, abounding in historical facts, and happily complimenting each of the four Companies present.

The command of the Battalion was now again assigned to Capt. DeRosset, under whose orders it performed a few evolutions and then marched to the Hotel, where the guests were left to enjoy the rest which a day of activity and excitement had made most acceptable.

On Friday morning, the Battalion again formed, under command of Capt. DeRosset, and marched to the Fair Ground, where two or three hours were spent in performing evolutions, marches, &c., and being reviewed by Brig. Gen. A. D. McLean, of the N. C. Militia. We had not the pleasure of witnessing much of this, but learned that the performances were highly satisfactory.

Returning to town, the General pronounced a very happy Address to each of the Corps before him, with high compliments on their public spirit, their efficiency, and appearance, and a most appropriate reference to the courtesies of the occasion.

The Wilmington Company, Brig. Gen. McLean and Staff, Majors B. F. Shaw, John A. Spears and Allen A. Cameron, officers of the Lafayette Infantry, and other invited guests, civil and military, then dined with the officers of the Independent Company at the Fayetteville Hotel. It was a joyous occasion and its participants made the most of it. The dinner was good, the speeches, the toasts and the wine all very pleasant, and the company adjourned in high good humor when the roll of the drum again summoned our soldier guests to their duties.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock, the Battalion, still under the command of Capt. DeRosset, marched out to the U. S. Arsenal, on Hay Mount, where hundreds of ladies were already collected, and there were shown through the beautiful buildings and grounds, inspecting the numerous pieces of ordnance, brass and iron, and the thousands of small arms, so compactly arranged and neatly kept. At the close, one of the buildings was thrown open, in which a long table had been bountifully covered with refreshments provided by Brevet Major Laidley, the gallant Commandant, in honor of guests and hosts. The gay scene, in which the ladies and the soldiers, and the citizens, and the youths, were mingled by hundreds (with no small sprinkling of ebony,) was enlivened by the sweet music of the Wilmington Band. Finally, the Battalion was drawn up in front of the Major's quarters, and paid him the compliment of a soldier's salute—the "Present Arms!" which was performed and received with a soldierly grace and dignity.

As "the King of France * * * marched up the hill, and then marched down again," so did our little army march down to the guests' quarters, there to leave them to make preparation for

The Military Ball, which came off in the great Hall of the Hotel.

The company assembled about 9 o'clock, and the several military companies made their entry into the room a few minutes later. At this time the crowd was very great. Many who have not attended a Ball for years, were present, to do honor both to hosts and guests. At 12 o'clock a very ample and elegant Supper, provided by Messrs. Roberts & Co. of the Hotel, was done ample justice to. The dancing was kept up till 2 or 3 o'clock, when the last of the gay throng departed, not an incident otherwise than pleasurable having occurred.

On Saturday morning, the Wilmington Company started for Raleigh, being escorted out of town by their military brethren; and a parting Address of peculiar beauty delivered to them by Benj'n R. Huske, Esq. of the Independent Company, to which Capt. DeRosset responded with cordial acknowledgments of the pleasure which he and his Corps had derived from the unwearied kindness of both the military and citizens—and not forgetting the Ladies—of Fayetteville.

And so ended this most delightful visit; but not so ends the recollection of its every way pleasing incidents. These will be cherished, and will form lasting bonds of friendship between the present generation in Wilmington and Fayetteville.

Music.—The enjoyment derived from the presence of Mr. Collins's excellent Cornet Band with our Military visiters from Wilmington has led to a very general expression of regret that we have nothing equal to it in this place. Cannot something be done to supply this want? If so, the only cause of regret even remotely arising from the late visit will be removed, and we shall have new pleasure in its recollection.

The annual meeting of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company was held in this town on Thursday last—Col. J. Thornburgh of Randolph Chairman, J. M. Rose Secretary.

Daniel McDiarmid, Esq. represented the State. The amended charter was accepted.

Reports from the President, N. A. Stedman, Esq., and the General Superintendent, Jonathan Worth, Esq., were received, from which we learn that the tolls have again fallen off, in consequence of a short crop and of the completion of the N. C. rail road. For the year ending April 1, 1855, the tolls received amounted to $26,796 73. To April 1856, $20,709 97. To April 1857, $15,966 69. Total decrease in two years, $10,830 02.

The expenses of the past year have been $15,235 07. Part of this was for the purchase of a portable Steam Saw Mill, which works well, and saves one-third of the expense for plank to re-lay the road. The road is now in far better order than for several years past, and the expenses for the current year will not be as great as for the last. The Superintendent hopes for a future dividend should there be a good crop year. It is found that it is cheaper and better, above Carthage, to reconstruct the road of stone and gravel instead of plank.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors: N. A. Stedman, J. F. Marsh, John D. Williams, John H. Cook, Jas. Kyle, C. Benbow, F. Fries, J. Worth, Alex. Kelly.

Health of Ex-Secretary Dobbin.—It will be remembered (says the Baltimore American) that the health of the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, late Secretary of the Navy, was greatly impaired during his residence in Washington, owing in a great measure, no doubt, to his untiring devotion to the arduous duties of his office, and his unwillingness to absent himself from his post, although strongly advised to do so by his physicians and by President Pierce. When Mr. Dobbin reached Fayetteville, after his term of office expired, his condition was very critical; his constitution, naturally weak, being completely worn down. We regret to learn, by recent advices, that, owing to unfavorable weather, he has not been able to leave his room since reaching his home; but we learn that his spirits are good, and that he is in strong expectation of greatly improved health as soon as the warm weather sets in and he is enabled to take exercise in the open air.—*Wash. Union.*

We find the above in the Washington Union, and take pleasure in correcting it as to Mr. Dobbin's confinement to his room. So far from this being true, Mr. Dobbin has been able to take repeated and long rides on all days when the weather has been pleasant, and we were very much gratified to hear, a few days ago, that he felt himself somewhat better, and is cheerful and hopeful.

The Raleigh Standard copies from the Observer Mr. Haughton's letter and our remarks upon it, and says:

"The Observer, it seems, cannot refer to the River or the Road without some allusion like the foregoing to "the State House officers" and "the Democratic wire-pullers about Raleigh." Such allusions, while they can be of no benefit to the cause of internal improvements, are unjust in themselves and unfounded. We were an attentive observer of the struggles in the two houses for both the River and the Road,—we were friendly to both, but we neither lobbied for them, nor tried to pull the wires; and we know something of the feelings and the views of those whom the Observer has put down as "*against*" the Road. That paper is mistaken. We heard no "State House officer" say anything against the Road,—we heard nothing from Judge Saunders by way of opposition to it,—we saw no Democrat in Raleigh who "looked coldly" upon it. Can it be possible that the Observer and others in Fayetteville, friends of the Road and opposed to the River, *are determined to have no friends here?*"

We are quite willing to give the Editor of the Standard and the rest of "the State House officers" the benefit of their disclaimer as above. At the same time it is proper to state that we made no allegation against them except upon the best authority. Our statement was in every respect true, and there was no mistake about it, as doubtless every man who was in Raleigh during the session knows very well.

We do not know whether it is "possible" that any persons here are "determined to have no friends" among the State House officers; but it is very apparent that their determination can have nothing to do with the matter. Those officers are against us, and nothing done here can make them for us. It is fortunate that we have nothing to ask from them. Far be it from us to throw off any who are really friends. But the sooner one cuts loose from pretended friends the better. Better an open enemy than a pretended friend.

The Newbern Express will be published daily in a short time.

U. S. Treasury.—The net amount in the Treasury on the 1st inst. was $23,262,126 73.

New Discoveries in the Coal Region.—We learn from our friend Dr. Charles Chalmers, that the outcrop of Coal has been discovered seven miles North of West from Carthage. It is highly bituminous, and the fire clay accompanies it. The sand stone and fossils are the same as on Deep River. This point is about 7 or 8 miles west of Fooshee's, which is the extreme point at which any actual discovery of coal has heretofore been made. The extent of the coal region, therefore, which Emmons lays down as *certain* for about 30 miles, is thus shown to be about 38 miles, with the probability, as he says, of its extending to the Pee Dee river. Professor Johnson, who travelled over that country, expresses the opinion that it extends to the Montgomery line.

We received some weeks ago from Dr. Chalmers, several samples of vegetable fossils discovered by him in the course of a day's labor in the woods some 8 or 9 miles South East of the line of outcrop of the coal. One of these specimens has a considerable resemblance to the *fern* leaves of which Professor Emmons gives a plate in his late Report. Others are evidently shells and petrified twigs of trees. It is quite probable, from all the indications, that here may be found the South Eastern outcrop of the Coal basin. Professor Emmons will doubtless give his attention to it on his next visit.

Dividend.—The Bank of Wadesborough has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. See advertisement.

Strawberries.—The only strawberries we have seen this season are a few brought to us from Montgomery county, by our friend Dr. F. J. Kron, who cultivates the Alpine species, which bears nearly every month in the year, and therefore bids defiance to cold Springs, like the present. The Dr. was also kind enough to bring us a flower pot filled with fresh and vigorous vines of that kind, in bloom, from which we hope hereafter to make abundant crops of that delicious fruit.

A New Way of Advertising.—The ingenuity of the vendors of Patent Medicines appears to be inexhaustible. The latest specimen we have seen is a long letter addressed to the Editors of this paper by Radway & Co., New York, the first paragraph of which, (and almost all that we have taken the trouble to read of the long epistle,) is as follows.

"Gentlemen—A business connection of mutual profit, extending over a period of two years, has been abruptly—we will not say rudely—terminated by your announcement to our agent, when he called to renew our advertisement, that "you were unwilling to insert any more rank falsehoods in your paper;" and the context of your observations convinced him that our mere medical statements and certificates of cure were the supposed "falsehoods" against which your tardy indignation was aroused."

Now the agent of Messrs. Radway & Co. has grossly deceived his employers. We made no such announcement to him. What we did announce to him, and what we announce to all other advertisers under similar circumstances, was, that we never have inserted and never will insert, as editorial, or as matter *selected* by ourselves, the notices of proprietors of patent medicines, prepared by themselves, but attempted in that mode to be put off upon our readers as meeting our approbation, as written or selected by us, and thus in some sort recommended *by us* to our readers. Our *advertising* columns were open to Radway & Co's agent, as to every body else who wishes to publish unobjectionable matter of that kind. But our *editorial* columns cannot be bought by all the money that Radway & Co. pay for advertising all over the country.

We explained to this agent, as we thought very plainly and pleasantly, that this was a matter of principle, on which we treated him and all others alike; and that we thus endeavored to preserve for the *reading* matter in our paper the confidence of our subscribers. We refused to insert his advertisements in our reading columns—("just before the marriages and deaths" we think he wished, for that is the usual requirement of that class of advertisers.) We then told him what we would charge him for his *advertisement* by the year—a full price, of course. He said his employers would not pay so much; and there was an end of the matter—the agent leaving us in apparent perfect good humor, such as might naturally exist under the circumstances.

We think that editors of newspapers do not consider, when they give such prominence to the puffs of patent medicines, that they may do great injury both to the public and to themselves—to the public, by inducing persons to buy and swallow what *may be* an injurious nostrum; and to themselves by losing the confidence of their readers. There may be a present profit in such a mode of editorial voucher for that of which the editor knows nothing, but the effect is eventually bad, and the responsibility more than we at least choose to take.

We presume, however, that this long story in the N. Y. Sunday Times is merely intended as a puff of Radway & Co's medicines, from the fact that they did not favor us with a copy of it, either before or after its publication. We are indebted to a friend who takes the Times, for our knowledge of it.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 1.

The *Africa*, with Liverpool dates to April 18, has arrived.

We are informed by this arrival that Queen Victoria has been safely delivered of another very fine daughter.

The Troubles in China.—Dates received from Paris, to the 16th, state that the co-operation of the French Government, in furthering English operations at China, will be of the heartiest kind. The Catholic Church, for the protection of numerous missionaries there, has made urgent representations to the Emperor to take an active part in the war. It is said that Lord Elgin will demand of the Cabinet at Pekin, a renewal of former treaties with amplifications of some of the provisions as regards commerce.

Commercial.—Cotton quiet, and quotations barely maintained. Sales of the week 42,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady. All qualities slightly advanced. American stocks inactive.

Nicaraguan Affairs—The Costa Rican Account.—If there is any reliance to be placed in the intelligence received at New York, by the steamer Illinois, Walker's career in Nicaragua is rapidly drawing to a close. The principal news, however, is derived from Costa Rican and Gautemalan sources, and it is possible may be, in some respects, exaggerated; but enough is already known to warrant the belief that, unless strongly reinforced from the States within a brief period, he cannot hold out much longer against the forces that sourround him. He is reported to be hemmed in at Rivas by an overwhelming force of Central Americans, with his supplies cut off—his men deserting at the rate of five a day—and himself, and his garrison, compelled to subsist upon horse and mule flesh. On the other hand, his friends aver he has seven hundred good fighting men yet remaining under his command, with provisions and ammunition sufficient to last for several months longer, and that his position is so fortified as to be impregnable to any force the Allies can bring against him. We doubt whether either of these statements is strictly true; but it seems to be certain that his enemies are in the ascendant, and that there is nothing to save him from impending destruction but the strength of his position, and the courage of his remaining followers.—*Balt. Patriot.*

MARRIED,

In St. James' Church, Wilmington, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. JOSEPH J. LIPPITT, to Miss JANE D. GREEN, daughter of Jas. S. Green, Esq., of that town.

On the 23d inst., in Beaufort County, by Rev. Edwin Geer, JOSEPH B. STICKNEY Esq., of Greensboro', Ala., to Miss MARTHA A., only daughter of F. B. Satterthwaite, Esq. of Pitt Co.

DIED,

In the vicinity of White Oak, Bladen Co., N. C., on the 24th ult., Mrs. FRANCES SESSOMS, in the 70th year of her age. She was an amiable, intelligent and pious lady. She was indeed one who gave evidence in health and in sickness that she was an humble Christian, and could sweetly say in the assurance of hope just before she expired, "blessed Saviour, come quickly!" She has been a regular member of the Baptist Church for thirty-five years. She leaves several children as well as a great many friends to mourn their sad loss, but when they remember

'Tis ever thus fond ties were made to sever,
We scarce can clasp the fleeting dream ere it is gone forever.

Her loss will be deeply felt by her children and numerous friends, but they have that good hope of meeting her again in heaven where parting will be known no more.

Dearest mother! thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.
Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled,
There in Heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tears are shed. Com.

Raleigh Recorder will please copy.

☞ OBITUARY NOTICES, exceeding ten lines in length, and all resolutions of respect, &c. &c., are charged as advertisements.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 4.

BACON—	13¾ a 13¾	LARD,—	13 a
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	13¾ a 14	Cuba	50 a 52
Ordin to mid.	11 a 12½	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	22 a 25	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	7 25 a 7 50	P. Brandy,	1 00 a 00
Super.	7 00 a 0 00	Apple do,	75 00
Fine,	6 50 a 0 00	Whiskey,	55 a 60
Scratched,	6 00 a 0 00	WOOL—	17 a 18
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	1 10 a 1 15	Yellow dip,	2 15 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 10 a 1 20	Virgin,	2 15 a 0 00
Oats,	70 a 0	Hard,	1 15 a 0 00
Peas,	1 10 a 0 00	Spirits,	87 a 88
Rye,	90 a 1 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon continues to arrive freely. No material change.

Cotton—We advance quotations of best quality only, the manufacturers taking all. Shippers can't buy at the price.

Flour—Receipts continue fair. No change in price.

Corn—No change to report.

Corrected by James G. Cook.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 05, hard 1 65. No transaction in Spirits or Rosin. Tar 1 35. Northern Hay 90 cents, at 90 days.

At Cheraw, cotton 11 to 13¾. Receipts of the week 204 bales. Previously 17,171. Bacon 12½ to 14. Corn $1 to 1 12. Flour $7 50 to $8.

At Charleston, Cotton 11¾ to 14¼.

At New York, Southern Flour 6 80 to 7 25. Middling uplands Cotton 14¼. Tar 2½ to 2 50. Common Rosin 1 85 to 1 87½.

Total receipts 2,757,184 bales, against 3,188,569 last year. Decrease 431,435.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. April 29 and 30, and May 2, Strs. Magnolia and Fanny, with Passengers, and goods for F N & J H Roberts, J Shaw, W Draughon, H & E J Lilly, S J Hart, J A McRae, G Brandt, S W Tillinghast & Co, J M Rose, Cook & Johnson, J M F Baker, D & W McLaurin, D McMillan, J Waddill, Jr, D M Lamont, A A McKethan, C T Haigh & Sons, J Culbreth, C Harmsen & Co, Sellers & Lewis, J Martine, W C Troy, J W Powers, W H Carver, Jackson & Ray, C Banks, J H Hall, J O Boon & Co, M Faulk, W McIntyre, R Jones, J N Smith, S J Hinsdale, D Gee, T J Johnson, O Houston, W Prior, R Mitchell, H McMillan, D Stewart, B Moffitt, T Williams, J W Farrish, Cain Creek Co, P P Johnson, Union Co.

Cape Fear Line. April 30 and May 3, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for M W Jessup, Dr Dickson, Worth & Utley, J Worth & Sons, W Harriss, D Murphy, S A Baldwin, S C & L Fox, A A McKethan, P A Wiley, Deep River Co, J A Craven, S J Hinsdale, Tyson & Caddell, Smitherman & Spencer, Union Co, J M Johnson & Rich, R A Short, J M Johnson & Martin, G H Makepeace, G W Williams & Co, P C Smith, Tyson & Kelley, W M & J Cameron, Headen & Bynum, Steed, Randh & Co, C W Andrews, D Hackney & Son, R Mitchell, Smith & Zackery, G W Lawrence, H Erambert; J Brisson, Hauser & Wilson, C T Haigh & Sons, J & N A Cameron, Murchison, Reid & Co, Reed & McRary, J Cowles, E Lilly, Rockfish Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 28.—Schr Tilla E. fm Dighton, Mass. 29.—Brig R C Dyer from N York, Mary McRae from Richmond, Va., J Hathaway fm N York; Schr Adele, Ben, Maria Pike, E W Farrington, F Nickerson, Lewis Chester, and Helena fm New York, Alvado fm Sedgewick, Me., N B T Thompson fm Phila., Caroline from Hyde Co., Ann E Davis from Little River. May 1.—Brig Albert Adams from Boston, Schrs. J F Davenport from Martinique, Southern Belle and Geo H Townsend from New York, Br. Schr. George Prescott and Tern. Schr. Charles Smith from Boston. 2.—Brig Isabel Beurnan from New York, Schr. Vermont from Boston.

FIVE HORSES.

A VERY fine pair of large dark Creams, closely matched: three very superior single Harness Horses, and one most *elegant Lady's saddle nag*, for sale cheap by JAMES KYLE, Jr.

May 4. 4tf

TYPE! TYPE!! TYPE!!!

NOW while it is agoing stamping names in Gold or Indellible Ink, on paper, linen and clothing of all descriptions, leather or wood, warranted never to fail.

To Families in Particular.

YOUR attention is called to the above notice, as your goods will be warranted against thieves. Your earliest attention is solicited.

E. OVERBAUGH,
At the Market.

Fayetteville, May 4, 1857. 4-2tpd

☞ Harper's Magazine for MAY.

April 28. E. J. HALE & SON.

At Wiley's Family Grocery Store may be found

A FRESH supply of PINE APPLE and ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a few half and quarter Bbls. No. 1 and 2 MACKEREL, Boston, Soda, Cream and Butter CRACKERS.

North Carolina Bacon, and the best grades of Flour always on hand.

May 2. 1w

Town papers copy.

Ice Cream Saloon.

OPENED this day, in connection with the Shemwell House. Open from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. during the season.

May 1, 1857. 4-1m

ALL persons are hereby notified not to let Ann Eliza Johnson in their lots at all without a pass from myself or Mrs. M. Johnson, as she has runaway and cannot be found.

HENRY C. JOHNSON

Fayetteville, May 2. 1t

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by William Jones, I will offer for sale on Saturday, the 16th inst., the HOUSE and LOT on North Street, where the said Jones now resides. Also, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms at sale.

CHAS. S. JOHNSON, Trustee

May 2, 1857. 4-

NOTICE.

THE Bank of Wadesborough has declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 5th day of May.

H. B. HAMMOND, Cashier.

May 4, 1857. 4-2t

NOTICE.

A SCHOOL TEACHER can find employment by applying to the Common School Committee-men in District No. 2, Whiteville, No. Ca. None need apply but such as can come with good references as to character and qualifications.

April 29, 1857. 4*3t

CAUTION.

A MAN travelling through this county as a peddler, calling his name Mayers, and who is well calculated to deceive the unwary and honest farmer, obtained a note from me about the first of this month for $37 50, payable six months after date. This is to forewarn all persons from trading for said note, as I have never received value therefor and am determined not to pay the same.

E. BULLARD

Alfordsville, April 25, 1857. 1t

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to us executed by D. A. Boyd, we will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the residence of the said Boyd, ON TUESDAY THE 9th DAY OF JUNE NEXT, the following Valuable Property, viz:

9 Likely Young Negroes,

And among them two young and valuable Blacksmiths, who are competent to do any sort of Farm work, whether it be shoeing horses, ironing wagons, or making plows. For the last two years they have been employed in keeping up the repairs of a large Steam Saw Mill. Two other likely young Boys, and a Woman with four Children.

Also, a valuable portable Steam Saw Mill, of thirty horse power, which drives two large Circular Saws, which can cut twelve or fifteen thousand feet of inch lumber a day. The engine, saws and machinery, with all the fixtures thereto belonging, from recent repairs are in excellent order.

Also, the following

TRACTS OF LAND:

The Home tract, on which the said D. A. Boyd now lives, containing 830 acres, some hundred and fifty acres of which is in a fair state of cultivation, and the balance is well timbered with oak and pine. The situation is healthy and convenient of access,—the Plank Road running directly through the land and within fifty yards of the dwelling house. In the vicinity are good schools, and the community is remarkable for its sobriety, public spirit and general intelligence. It is a fine situation for a public house.

A very valuable tract of Land in Montgomery county, on Little River, in the immediate vicinity of McRae's Cotton Factory, and within five miles of the town of Troy. There are in this tract 1400 acres, every acre of which is well timbered with long-leaf pine. On the River is a Corn, Flour, and Saw Mill, all of which is now in excellent order, having been quite recently thoroughly repaired. The reputation of the Flour Mill is surpassed by no mill in the country for the manufacture of market Flour. The water power is never-failing, and the custom is good. On the premises is a new, commodious dwelling house, with all the necessary out-houses, consisting of barns, stables, carriage house, cribs, &c. A snug farm, sufficient to work some dozen hands, can also be opened. The lands can be seen on application to L. D. Boyd, who is now the manager of the mills.

4 entries of Land, containing some 400 acres, all of which is in Montgomery county, and well timbered.

Three tracts of Land containing 325 acres, lying immediately on the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road, five miles west of Blue's Bridge, and known as the McLeod lands.

One-sixth of a ten thousand five hundred and seventy-two acre survey, lying on Naked and Drowning Creeks, and on both sides of the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road, and granted to John McKellar. This land is valuable for its turpentine and timber, which is almost inexhaustible, and is supposed to be on the immediate line of the Cheraw and Coal Fields Rail Road, now in contemplation.

In addition to the above property, we will also sell 142 shares of Stock in the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road Company; 1 full set of Blacksmith's Tools; 12 Wagons, among them some large new road wagons, and 2 large timber wagons with iron axles; 7 one-horse Carts; all the Road tools, consisting of plows, spades, scrapers, &c.; all the Plantation tools, 1 Buggy, 1 Gin, Fan and Thresher; 3 large cylindrical Cutting Knives; 12 heavy Log Chains; 21 Mules; 4 Horses; 60 head of Hogs; 12 head of Cattle, and sundry other articles unnecessary to mention.

The Sale of the above-mentioned property will certainly take place on the day as advertised, and will continue from day to day until all is disposed of. Terms made known on day of Sale.

O. H. DOCKERY,
TRISTRAM BOSTICK.
Trustees.

Richmond County, April 25, 1857. 4*ts

P. S. We would notify all the creditors of D. A. Boyd, for whom we are responsible, that their claims will be liquidated as soon as possible, and it is unnecessary to incur any further cost.

O. H. D.
T. B.

Carolinian and Argus till sale.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., May 1, 1857:

Joseph Andrews.

A Brewer 2, Wesley Brown, David Book Rum, Jas A Brown, Geo W Bullard 2, G W Barber, Alis Brown, Nancy Baker, Wm Briges, James Butts, Mary C Brown.

Barney Carter, Jno Colvin, W T Corran, H B Cuninghame, Jno Campbell, Alen Cameron, Jno M Currie, Communicator.

Susan Davis, James F. Drake.

Dr Jas H Eaton, Wm Elkins.

P Ferrall.

Hugh Garside 2, Elizabeth Gibson, J A Gilchrist.

Chorta Hines, Eliza Heart, Jno W Hopkins, W T Horner.

Wiley T Johnson, Jno B Johnson, J J Johnson, Ebenezer Jones.

Sallie H. Kemble.

Wiley P Lassater.

Mary M Munroe, Jno Maxwell, Jr, P Montague, A Mahler.

Dr Wm McKay, Jno O McLeod, D E McNair, Alex'r McKethan 2, David J McLeod, D McGill, Chas McCallum, J K McKeathan.

R E Nickens.

Wm Piper, Aness Pilkenton, Jno L Parker, James Parris.

Elizabeth Reeves.

Mrs Frances Smith, Mary Smith, Jesse Scott, J P Smith, Miss —— Sampson, Elizabeth J Smith, Obadiah Snead, W J Smith, Smith & Zackery, Richard Stewart, Miss Miss Mary Shaw.

Mrs Elizabeth Taylor, Jas H Thomas.

James Walker, Mary Weeb, Jno C Williams, Jno T Wright, Sarah Wright.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

TO RAIL ROAD CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS for the graduation of the 2d Division of the WESTERN RAIL ROAD, embracing Twelve Miles, (divided into 8 sections,) will be received at the Office of the Company in Fayetteville until the 14th day of May next.

Profiles and Specifications can be seen at the Office of the Company.

CHAS. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

Fayetteville, April 16. 99-

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

THE LAST INSTALMENT on the Stock of this Company was due on the 1st Jan'y last, and all arrearages are bearing interest. Those who have not paid up are earnestly requested to do so. The work is going on and the money wanted to pay Contractors.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Treas'r W. R. R. Co

April 16, 1857. 99-

MATTRESSES! MATTRESSES!!

THE subscriber continues to manufacture at his old stand, near the M. E. Church,

Shuck and Cotton Mattresses,

of a superior quality, and of every size and shape required. Grateful for past encouragement, he hopes to merit a continuance.

H. LOCKAMAN.

April 20, 1857. 100-3m

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Steamer JAMES R. GRIST, with Lighters, having changed owners, will continue to run between Fayetteville and Wilmington, stopping at intermediate landings. Prompt personal attention will be given to all Freight entrusted to my care.

PETER P. JOHNSON, Agent.

March 18, 1857. 99-2m

New Goods & New Goods.

H. GRAHAM

HAS just received a New and Handsome Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Of the latest styles.

Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Stocks, Suspenders, Half Hose, Hats, Collars, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas.

The above Stock will be ordered at the lowest prices. He would solicit his customers and friends to give him a call. He has opened his Stock in his old stand, West side of Gillespie Street.

H. GRAHAM.

Fayetteville, April 27. 100tf

INSANE ASYLUM OF NORTH CAROLINA.

APPLICATIONS will be received at this Institution, addressed to the undersigned, until the 2nd June next, for the office of Matron. Persons applying must present to the Board of Directors satisfactory testimonials of character and capacity for the place, and it should also be made known to the Board whether the applicants are married or single, and if encumbered, to what extent.

W. W. HOLDEN,
ED. CANTWELL, } Ex. Com.
K. P. BATTLE, }

Raleigh, April 14, 1857. 99-3t5

A VALUABLE LAW BOOK.

ADDISON on Contracts, with Notes and References to American cases, by Edward Ingersoll. 1 large octavo volume.

Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, says of this work, "It is the best Book on the subject I have ever seen."

E. J. HALE & SON.

[illegible] C. BACON, a few Puncheons [illegible] HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to call the attention of the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally to his well selected Stock of

Groceries and Provisions,

—Embracing in part—

Rio, Laguira, Jamaica, Java and Mocha Coffees,
Brown, A, B and C, Coffee, Crushed and Loaf Sugars,
Prime Goshen and Choice Dairy Butter,
Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm Candles,
Green and Black Teas, Butter, Soda and Milk Crackers,
Molasses, Syrups,
Whitney's London Mustard,
Pepper and Worcestershire Sauce; Spanish Olives,
Walnut and Tomato Catsup; Pickles and Preserves,
Spiced Oysters and Lobsters,

In fact, almost EVERYTHING wanted by Housekeepers.

He intends also to keep the *best* of such Provisions as the market affords, and hopes, by attention to the wants of customers, to be able to please.

P. A. WILEY.

P. S. TOBACCO CHEWERS will find that they can be suited in any grades of the article at my Store, in the door above Messrs. Worth & Utley's, South side street.

And SMOKERS will find CIGARS, from common DOMESTIC to FINE IMPORTED.

April 1, 1857. 95-1m

BOOTS & SHOES.

WE have received a large portion of our Spring and Summer Stock,

Consisting of a general assortment of Gents', Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes, embracing a variety of styles and qualities, —with a general assortment of Servants' Shoes.

—ALSO—

TRUNKS; Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding SKINS; LASTS, SHOE THREAD; PEGS, &c., which we offer cheap for Cash or to prompt customers.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

April 6, 1857. 96-2m

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER supply of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

ROLLING CLOTHS, &c.,

All of which having been bought for the case, will be offered to the trade on Reasonable LOW TERMS.

March 24, 1857. 92tf

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS

TO our present Stock,—and we have recently received—

300 bags Rio, Laguira, Maracaibo and Java Coffee,
200 bbls A and C, assorted grades,
25 bbls do. Powred, Crushed and Powdered,
65 boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
do. do. Fancy and assorted Candies,
100 coils Kentucky, Lace and Manilla Rope,
7 bales Bagging, Gunny, Dundee and Burlaps,
30 tons Hoop Iron,
120 boxes Cheese,
20 half-bbls Saper Carb. Soda,
40,000 Cigars, various brands,

—ALSO—

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Borax, Madder, Indigo, Spanish Brown, Brimstone, Fancy and Bar Soaps, Starch, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, White Lead, Putty and Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Snuff in Boxes, Eagle Mills do., in Half Bbls; Green and Black Teas, Hollow-Ware, Swedes Iron, English, German, and Cast Steel; Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Trace Chains, Sole Leather, &c., &c.

The above Goods we offer on the most favorable terms to prompt time or cash purchasers.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 51tf

NOTICE.

We forbid all persons from trespassing on any part of our Lands known as the Kingsbury Lands, and we positively forbid persons from chipping [illegible] Turpentine Boxes. We will enforce the law in every instance of a trespass.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 6, 1857. 88tf

LANDS FOR SALE, NEAR TROY,

IN THE COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

WE offer for sale, the two following Tracts of Land, in the County of Montgomery:

One Tract, lying on the waters of Little River, and nearly around the the town of Troy, and very near to it, containing about 3700 Acres, a considerable portion of which is lively farming land, covered with a great quantity of very valuable timber, and abounding with many lasting springs of good water, and healthy.

Also, one other Tract containing 2560 acres, a few miles West of Troy, lying on the waters of Island Creek, Woodrun Creek, Clark's Creek, Rocky Creek, and Cedar Creek, which it is believed contains a great deal of MINERAL WEALTH. It borders on a Gold Mine tract, and runs a considerable distance around it, on which a large amount of Gold has been found. It is well watered, well timbered, and contains a good deal of productive land.

A good bargain will be given in the sale of these lands. On the payment of one-third in cash, a credit of one and two years will be given for the balance.

Any further information about these lands may be obtained from Mr. E. Deberry, of Montgomery, who will communicate to us any offers made for them, and aid the purchaser in obtaining titles.

Any communications addressed to us at Baltimore, will be promptly attended to.

C. A. SCHAEFER,
SAMUEL KEYSER.

Feb'y 14, 1857. 83-swtf

Extensive Sale of VALUABLE LANDS

ON THE

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

OFFICE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO., }
MOBILE, March 27th, 1857. }

Whereas by an act of Congress, dated September 20th, 1850, a donation of 1,156,658 acres of Public Lands, in alternate sections, contiguous to, and lying within fifteen miles on either side, along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was made by the United States to the States of Alabama and Mississippi, and by said States conveyed to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company;

And whereas the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company did, on the 1st day of November, 1856, execute a certain Deed of Trust to MORRIS KETCHUM, JOHN J. PALMER and WM. R. HALLET, Trustees, for the protection of the holders of a certain issue of six thousand six per cent Sterling Bonds of £225 or $1,000 each, in which said lands are included:

And whereas said Deed of Trust provides for teh sale of said lands, and the investment of the proceeds thereof in a Sinking Fund for the redemption of said Bonds at maturity:

Now therefore, we, the undersigned, Executive Committee, under authority vested in us by the Trustees aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of said Trust, and by resolution of the Board of Directors, adopted March 12th, 1857, will sell at Public Auction, 100,000 acres of the above mentioned lands to the highest bidder above the minimum price of Five Dollars per acre. The sale will be held at the times and places, and upon the terms hereinafter named, to-wit:

For Lands situated in the Counties of Noxubee and Winston, the sale will take place at Macon, Miss., on TUESDAY, June 16th, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

For Lands in the County of Kemper, at Scooba, on THURSDAY, June 18th, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

For Lands in the Counties of Lauderdale, Miss., and Sumpter, Ala., at Lauderdale Springs, on TUESDAY, June 23d, 1857, and at Marion Station, on WEDNESDAY, June 24th, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

For Lands in the Counties of Clarke and Jasper, Miss., at Enterprise, on THURSDAY, June 25th, 1857, and at De Soto, on FRIDAY, June 26th, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

For Lands in the County of Wayne, at Waynesboro, on SATURDAY, June 27th, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Terms of Sale will be as follows:

One third Cash, one-third in twelve months, and one-third in eighteen months, with interest on the deferred payments at the rate of eight per cent per annum. Upon receipt of the cash payment, certificates will be issued to purchasers by the provisions of which the lands will be subject to resale in case of failure to meet the time payments at their respective maturities. Titles will be delivered only upon receipt of the last payment.

The location of these Lands upon the line of a great railway, their convenience to a large market on the seaboard, and their general healthfulness, together with their intrinsic value for cultivation, combine to make them very desirable to purchasers for actual settlement. Among them may be found some of the best Cotton Lands in East Mississippi, as well as large tracts of valuable timber, and such opportunities for favorable investment are rarely offered to the public.

The Lands will be offered in subdivisions of eighty to one hundred and sixty acres, with the privilege of the remainder of the same section unsold.

Printed Lists of the Lands can be had upon application to the Station Agents at the various Depots on the Railroad, and also at Columbus, Aberdeen and Osaloosa. Any further information will be furnished by the undersigned, at Mobile.

[Signed] FRANCIS B. CLARK,
JONA EMANUEL,
WILLIAM D. DUNN,
Executive Committee M. and O. R. R. Co.

April 2, 1857. 95-1awtJ12

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from J. G. McDugald to the undersigned, will be exposed to sale at public Auction on Monday, the 4th day of May next, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, Bladen county, upon one and two years credit, with interest from the sale, three lots of LAND in said Town, Nos. 77, 78 and 79, with the improvements consisting of two Dwellings, out-houses and Store, being the interest of said McDugald therein. The Houses are good, and the stand for a store and trade.

Also upon six months credit, with interest, 50 Acres of Land on Fryar Swamp, where Sam'l Benson resides. 160 acres half of 320 granted by patent to Geo. W Bannerman and Alex'r McDugald on Colley, adjoining the lands of J. G Sutton and others. Also, 320 acres, half of 640 granted to Elias Gardner, on Trumbull in said county, adjoining the lands of Rich'd Tatum and others.

P. MURPHY, Trustee

March 30, 1857.

At the same time and place I will offer for sale, the LOT and improvements in the Western part of the Town, between the public Road and the Cape Fear River, containing eight acres, more or less, on which is a Dwelling and outhouses, the late residence of J. I. McDugald, and now occupied by Jno. A. Richardson, Esq. One and two years credit with interest. Bond and approved sureties required.

P. MURPHY.

March 30, 1857. 95-ts

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to Jas. C. McEachin, as Guardian of the heirs of John Morrison, dec'd., are hereby respectfully informed, that said guardian has in a great majority of instances endorsed and transferred their notes to the undersigned. Also, that our urgent necessities, apart from the requirements of the endorser, compel us *to collect as speedily as possible.* All thus indebted will therefore oblige us, and themselves too, by paying up immediately. We must and will sue where the money is not forthcoming.

A. D. MORRISON.
J. M. MORRISON.
N. A. MORRISON.

Laurinburgh, N. C., March 2, 1857. 87tf

Dr. JAMES F. FOULKES

IS now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY, consisting of a large assortment of *Drugs and Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Inks (a large assortment,) Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Wines and Brandies (for Medical purposes,) Congress Water, &c.*

He would particularly call the attention of Country Merchants to his STOCK, as it is his intention to sell low for Cash or on time to punctual customers.

March 9, 1857. 88tf

New Goods.

THE undersigned have received into Store their recent purchases of

G O O D S,

Embracing a large and general stock of

Groceries and Hardware,

Which they will sell on their usual accommodating terms.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 4, 1857. 87tf

Freight and Passenger Line between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

STEAMER MAGNOLIA, leaves Fayetteville on Monday and Thursday mornings, 15 minutes after sun-rise.

Leaves Wilmington on Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Steamer FANNY LUTTERLOH, leaves Fayetteville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, 15 minutes after sun-rise.

Leaves Wilmington Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Both carrying Freight and Passengers.

Steamer ROWAN, with full sets of Lighters, runs regularly, carrying Freight only.

The regularity of our Boats on all stages of the River, and the despatch and promptness in delivering goods, are too well known to require comment.

To our patrons we tender our thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and can assure all shippers that no efforts will be spared in future, and feel confident that our facilities for dispatch are equal if not superior to any line on Cape Fear River.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Lutterloh & Co.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1856. 50tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

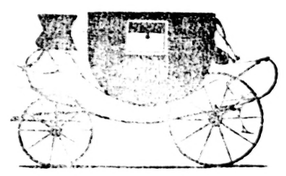
Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, Finished, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

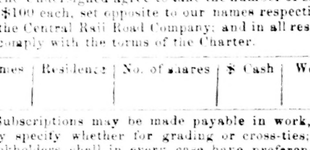
☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf



WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1857. 64ypd

"The Old North State in 1776," by Caruthers,—first Series. A further supply just received.

Also, the 2d Series of the same work.

E. J. HALE & SON.

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

t5n'y 1, 1857. 70tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.

Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

DR. W. J. MUNROE,

HAVING located in Fayetteville, will attend to all calls.

F'eby 24. 85-3m

S. M. THOMAS,

DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission

MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

W. P. ELLIOTT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Agent for Lutterloh & Co.'s Steamboat Line.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

Oct. 21, 1856. 50-tf

JOHN P. SAMPSON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

Feb'y 25, 1856. 85-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 42 North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. tf

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANTS.

NO. 2 SOUTH WATER STREET, UP STAIRS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 21, 1856. 50-Y

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is the only authorised agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Puryear's Celebrated ***OLD RYE WHISKEY.*** He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.

W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, March 26. 90-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES, at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 1, 1856. 73tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C., on the 8th inst., a negro boy named JIM, about 18 years of age, of dark brown color, about five feet high, heavy built, and weighs from 140 to 150 lbs. He is smart and quick spoken, and rocks when he walks. The only notable mark recollected is a scar on the middle of the forehead, near where the hair joins. He had on, when last seen, a brown Tweeds coat, with flaps on the pocket. A reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for him, if taken out of the county of Chatham, or Twenty-five Dollars if taken in it.

JOSEPH THOMPSON.

Pittsborough, Jan'y 15, 1857. 746pdf

A CARD.

H. M. BAUSHER, Professor of Modern Languages and Teacher of Music, would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself in this place for the purpose of giving lessons in the Languages and Music. Having already formed a Class in French, and having some leisure, would be willing to give instructions to Ladies on the Piano and French at their residences. Persons requiring his services will please leave word at the Office of the Fayetteville Hotel.

H. M. BAUSHER.

P. S. Pianos tuned at moderate charges.

Feb'y 2, 1857. 78-3m

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Pale and Amber Ale in Bbls. and ½ Bbls.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Dec'r 15, 1856. 65tf

400 bush. of CORN, in 2 bush. bags, for sale by

P. A. WILEY.

April 11, 1857. 98tf

MEDICAL BOOKS.

MEIGS on Diseases of Children;
" " Woman and her Diseases;
" " Childbed Fevers;
" " Obstetrics;
Dunglison's Human Physiology;
" Medical Dictionary;
" Practice of Medicine;
" Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Pereira's do. do.
Churchill on Children, by Keating;
" " Diseases of Women, by Condie;
" " Midwifery do.
Chitty's Medical Jurisprudence;
Taylor's do. do. by Hartshorne;
" on Poisons;
Dewees on Children;
" Females;
Miller's Surgery, by Sargent;
Neill on the Arteries, Nerves, and Lymphatics;
Regnault's Elements of Chemistry;
U. S. Dispensatory, by Wood and Bache;
Watson's Practice;
Bartlett's Treatise on Fever;
Williams and Clymer on the Respiratory Organs;
Eberle's Therapeutics;
Ellis's Medical Formulary, by Thomas;
Solly on the Human Brain;
Burrows on the Cerebral Circulation;
Gerhard on the Chest;
Fowne's Chemistry for Students;
Murphy's Review of Chemistry for Students;
Wilson's Human Anatomy, by Goddard;
Bartlett on the Certainty of Medicine;
McClellan's Surgery;
Hope on the Heart;
Kirke's and Paget's Physiology;
Anatomical Atlas, by Henry H. Smith;
Weber's Plates of the Muscles of the Human Body;
Gunn's Domestic Medicine;
Children, their Diseases and Management, by Dr. Shew;
Health, Disease and Remedy, by Dr. Moore;
Simon's Family Medicine;
Domestic Medicine, Surgery, &c.,
" " and Household Surgery, by Thomson and Smith;
The Preservation of Health, by Dr. Warren;
Theory and Practice of Hydropathy, by H. Francke,

E. J. HALE & SON.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers that he is now receiving his

Spring and Summer Stock,

Consisting of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Straw Hats, Bonnets, and Fancy Goods; besides

Hardware, Groceries and Crockery.

S. W. ERRANT.

Lumberton, N. C., April 1. 96-2m

VALUABLE LAND

AND MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being determined to move to the South West, is desirous to sell his well known Tract of Land, lying in Stanly county, and on the waters of the Yadkin River containing

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED ACRES.

Said land is well timbered, and that which is cleared is very fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. A good Dwelling House, out Houses, Barns, &c., are upon the said tract.

Belonging to the said tract, is a most

VALUABLE MERCHANT'S MILL,

situated on the Yadkin river; said Mill is entirely new, contains three runners, and is located directly opposite the Yadkin Manufacturing Company. The water power on said tract, is regarded by competent judges as superior to any in the State.

Any amount of Machinery can be used successfully on the river, and roads to and from the Mills are good and superior to any other roads, leading to any other Mill in Stanly county.

Persons wishing to engage in Manufacturing pursuits, would do well to call on the subscriber. He has several other tracts, not adjoining the above, which he would also like to sell.

Terms made easy. Those wishing to buy such property, can at all times find the subscriber on the premises.

MARVEL KIRK.

Stanly Co., N. C., Feb'y 10, 1857. 82*3m

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

THE undersigned has become proprietor of the above named springs. They are situated near the centre of Stokes county, N. C., in a high, healthy, mountainous region of country, within a short distance of Dan River, the Cascade, and "The Torys' Den," a very noted place in the revolutionary war. They also command a fine view of the Blue Ridge, Pilot Mountain, and Sauratown Mountains. The roads leading to the Springs have lately been greatly improved, so that they are now easily accessible to the travelling public, and during the summer season a stage from Salem will run regularly to the Springs to convey passengers. The proprietor has been at great expense in furnishing and refitting the buildings and improving the grounds, and he pledges himself to spare no pains, to render comfortable and pleasant all persons who may visit the Springs, whether for health or pleasure. The mineral waters of these Springs have been pronounced by competent judges to be equal to any in the United States. The season will open on the first of June next.

RATES OF FARE.

Single persons per day,	$1 50
" " " week,	9 00
" " " month,	30 00
Children and servants half price.	
Single horse per day,	$0 75
" " " week,	5 00
" " " month,	18 00

PYLADES SMALLWOOD.

Piedmont Springs, March 1857. 92-*tlS

BACON! BACON!!

120.000 LBS. BACON and LARD for sale, in Anson County, N. C. Any person wishing to purchase can apply to the undersigned, or his Agents, David Carpenter, Cedar Hill, or L. B. Bennett, Wadesboro'.

J. H. CROUCH.

April 4, 1857. 98*4t-pd

NOTICE.

MY WIFE POLLY RAGAN, has left my bed and board without my consent, and I forewarn all persons from harboring or trading with her, even her nearest connexions, as I am determined to enforce the law in every instance. BRYANT RAGAN.

Wind Hill, March 2nd 1857. 2-4tpd

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving their SECOND STOCK of Seasonable

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, Ready-made Clothing, &c.

All of which will be offered to Country Merchants on reasonable prices, for cash or good paper.

April 20, 1857. 99-6t

☞ We are requested to announce MARTIN V. TERRY, as a Candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Richmond, at the ensuing election in August next.

March 17.

NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1857.

(From the Minutes of said Term.)

IT is Ordered, that a Special Term of the Superior Court for Bladen county be held at Elizabethtown, on the Monday in May next. All persons having business in the Civil Dockets of said Court, whether as Plaintiffs, Defendants, Witnesses, or otherwise, are hereby required to attend. Teste, K. McKAY, C. S. C.

April 8, 1857.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1857.

John Winslow vs. Robt's T. Barksdale.

Original Attachment, levied on 500 acres of land, on the East side Cape Fear River.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said R. T. Barksdale to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in June next, and then and there to plead or replevy, or a judgment will be entered against him, and the said land levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, J. McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in March, A. D. 1857.

606*6t] J. McLAURIN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1857.

A. G. Thornton vs. William Watson.

Original Attachment.—Thomas H. Massey summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, published in the Town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying said William Watson to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in June next, and then and there answer this Attachment, or judgment will be entered against him, and the property in the hands of the Garnishee will be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in March, A. D. 1857.

600*6t] JOHN McLAURIN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1857.

Thomas J. Johnson vs. Charles Holland.

Case—Damage $500.

IT appearing to the Court that Charles Holland is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that a judicial Attachment issue against his property, and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying him to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in June next, and answer according to law, or judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1857.

J. McLAURIN, Clerk.

606*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1857.

James Kyle vs. William Watson.

Original Attachment.—Thos. H. Massey summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendant is not a resident of this State, It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, published in the Town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying said William Watson to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in June next, and then and there answer this Attachment, or judgment will be entered against him, and the property in the hands of the Garnishee will be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1857.

J. McLAURIN, Clerk.

606*6t

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 1st December 1856, his negro man ANDREW, drew is of a dark copper color; is about [illegible] of age; has lost the fore-finger of his left [illegible] spare built, not weighing more than 145 or [illegible].

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any convenient jail.

H. BULLOCH.

Marysville, Robeson Co., N. C., } 78*3t*
Jan'y 31, 1857. }

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need not call unless to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to the late firm to settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlement. All persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make settlement.

E. LILLY will in future carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to meet his old customers and friends, particularly those who wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will start to the North in a few days and intends to buy a large stock of goods.

D. E. McARN.
E. LILLY.

Aug. 8, 1856.

Dr. H. G. McEachin,

having permanently located himself in Troy, Montgomery county, N. C., respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Troy and Montgomery county, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. Charges moderate.

Nov'r 1856. 94

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 1st of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, and has a young appearance, though wards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and will attempt to pass himself as a free negro. As I have the best information I can get I am led to believe the negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big fish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; and one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70tf